

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOI/PA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET  
FOI/PA# 1366642-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 61

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JCB:fp  
100-176949  
2-4-43

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

RECORDED

Major General George V. Strong  
Assistant Chief of Staff  
G-2, War Department  
Washington, D. C.

67717

RE: ALEXANDER G. BARMINE

Dear General Strong:

A confidential source of information has advised that he was surprised to learn that Alexander G. Barmine is now a soldier in the United States Army, and advised that Barmine was a Brigadier General in the Red Army and was among the officers who sold out to Leon Trotsky. Barmine escaped the purge by fleeing to America, and is reported to be a very dangerous man. It was stated that the subject should not be in the United States Armed Forces.

Additional information has previously been received from Ashton Dunn of the Personnel Department, National Broadcasting Company, New York City, who advised that the subject was employed with the U. S. B. C. as a translator and interpreter of foreign broadcasts. This source stated that the subject was formerly a high-ranking officer in the Red Army, and later became employed by the Russian Foreign Service in Greece, but had since fallen out with the present Russian Government. On receiving instructions to return to Russia, the subject and his family fled to Paris, where he was given protection for three years, although an attempt was made to poison the subject and his wife while in Paris. Mr. Dunn further advised that the subject was a friend of Walter Lippmann and was believed to have recently done work for the United States Government in Washington on the Krebs case. The subject is now revising a book which will soon be published covering his Russian experiences. This book was formerly published in England.

Mr. Tolson The foregoing is being brought to your attention for your information and  
Mr. E. A. Tamm whatever attention you may deem appropriate. I also wish to advise that the above  
Mr. Clegg information has been submitted to the local Military and Naval Intelligence Offices  
Mr. Coffey in New York City.  
Mr. Glavin

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 2

FEB 4 1943 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

cc Director of Naval Intelligence

Navy Department

Washington, D. C.

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Miss Gandy

FEB 28 1943

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
New York, N.Y.

RNP:MCH  
100-0

January 21, 1943

DIRECTOR, FBI

Re: ALEXANDER GREGORY BARMINE;  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

For the completion of the Bureau files, there is being transmitted herewith, a copy of a letter dated [redacted] which was sent to Captain R. C. MacFall, ONI, New York City, and Colonel S. V. Constant, G-2, New York City by this office

For the information of the Bureau, it might be stated that the above information was furnished by Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau and whose services were dispensed with on December 16, 1942. Informant submitted a report dated [redacted] in which he advised that the Red Army men at Washington, D.C. had told him that Barmine is a very dangerous man and should not be in the United States' armed forces.

The report dated [redacted] was furnished by Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is likewise known to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/22/88 BY SP-7 MAC/PSK

COPIES DESTROYED

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Enc. 1

P. E. FOXWORTH  
Assistant Director

cc-NY P.&C. File 65-8356



COPY IN FILE

RECORDED

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EX-46

G. 2. 2. 2.

cc NY

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15	22	1943	

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232 1 239 154

232 1 239 154



234 U. S. Court House  
Foley Square  
New York, N. Y.

January 21, 1943

RNP:MCH  
100-0

Captain Roscoe Conklin MacFall,  
Headquarters of the Commandant,  
Third Naval District,  
90 Church Street,  
New York, N.Y.

Re: ALEXANDER GREGORY BARMINE

My dear Captain MacFall:

A source of information, whose information is rather reliable, advised that he was surprised to learn that Alexander Barmine is now a soldier in the United States Army, and he further advised that Barmine was a Brigadier General in the Red Army and was one of the officers who sold out to Leon Trotsky, and that Barmine escaped the purge by fleeing to America. The source of information further advised that he has been told that Alexander Barmine is a very dangerous man and that he should not be in the United States armed forces and the source of information expressed his personal opinion that Barmine should be in a concentration camp.

A check of the indices of this office has disclosed the following report, dated July 29, 1941, on Alexander Gregory Barmine, who undoubtedly is identical with Alexander Barmine mentioned above.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/22/88 BY SP-7 MAC/BSK

"Ashton Dunn, Personnel Department, National Broadcasting Company, New York City, advised subject employed with N.B.C. recently as translator and interpreter of foreign broadcasts; that subject was formerly a high-ranking officer in Red Russian Army, and later became employed with Russian Foreign Service in Greece but fell out with present Russian government, and upon receiving instructions to return to Moscow, fled with his family to Paris, where he was afforded French protection for 3 years; that an attempt was made to poison subject and his wife while in Paris. Dunn further reports subject to be friend of Walter Lippmann and believed to have recently done work for U.S. Government in Washington on the Krebs case.

ENCLOSURE

100-176949-1

100-0

Letter-ONI

1/21/43

Subject now revising a book which will soon be published covering his Russian experiences which was formerly published in England.

The above is being furnished to you for your information and appropriate attention.

Sincerely yours,

P. E. FOXWORTH  
Assistant Director

cc-Colonel S. V. Constant,  
Director of the Intelligence Division  
Headquarters, Second Service Command  
Governors Island, N.Y.

cc-NY P & C File 65-8356  
cc-Bureau



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

March 5, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. G. C. BURTON

Re: ALEXANDER G. BARMINE

There is attached a copy of a letter sent by the Bureau to General Strong, with a copy for the Director of Naval Intelligence, setting forth information obtained by the Bureau from a confidential source regarding Barmine. A copy of this letter was handed to the writer by Lieut. Commander Floyd Caskey of ONI, who advised that apparently the Bureau's confidential source was himself a Communist and was supplying to the Bureau grudge information or spite information concerning Barmine.

Commander Caskey based his opinion on the statement, "officers who sold out to Leon Trotsky." It was Commander Caskey's belief that only a Stalinite would make such a statement inasmuch as there was no such thing as selling out to Leon Trotsky. He stated that Communists are either Trotskyites or Stalinites.

Commander Caskey desired to pass along his observations in this matter so that the Bureau may check on its confidential source.

Respectfully,

R.-R. Roach

Attachment

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/22/88 BY SP-7MAC/PSK



48 MAR 18 1943 347

RECORDED & INDEXED

D158

100-176949-2	
B	I
12	MAR 13 1943

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_

Miss Beahm \_\_\_\_\_

Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

100-176949-3  
MHF:mva

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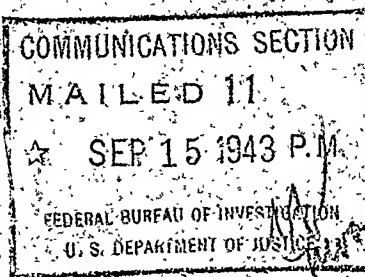
Date: September 15, 1943  
To: SAC, New York  
From: J. Edgar Hoover---Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Subject: ALEXANDER GREGORY BARMINE  
INTERNAL SECURITY (R).

For your information, there is transmitted herewith a photostatic copy of a communication concerning the above-mentioned subject received from the Military Intelligence Service.

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/22/88 BY SP-7 MAC/PSK



41 SEP 16 1943

## THE ADMINISTRATION

### "Orders from Moscow"

"By orders from Moscow the Communists are all out for a Fourth Term."

These words, which appeared in an article in the *Reader's Digest* fortnight ago, spelled trouble for Author Alexander Barmine, a onetime Red Army brigadier general, onetime boss of Soviet exports of autos, aviation equipment and armaments. Barmine, disillusioned with the U.S.S.R., broke with the Soviet Union in 1937, came to the U.S., where he has worked as a translator with the hush-hush Office of Strategic Services. Barmine's article said, in part:

"The dissolution of the Communist party, which set so many naive minds at rest, marked the beginning of a Communist conspiracy in the U.S. which is far more dangerous than the original party ever was to our institutions. . . . an astute and unscrupulous conspiracy to lay the groundwork for eventually seizing political power in the U.S. and transforming this country into a Communist dictatorship."

As steps toward this, Barmine wrote: "With the help of Sidney Hillman, a small, thinly camouflaged Communist minority took over the American Labor party, representing half a million votes in New York. . . . The next step in the Communist conspiracy was the attempt through the Political Action Committee of the C.I.O. to gain a dominating power in the Democratic party. . . ."



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/22/88 BY SP 7MAC/PSK

As a third step, Barmine argued that the Communists must create disunity in the U.S., "provoke racial and social conflicts" until the situation "borders on civil war. . . . This is the service that American Communists with help from liberal and New Deal groups and some members of the Administration are now performing. The present administration, . . . consciously or unconsciously, . . . protects the success of the conspiracy. . . . That is why, by orders from Moscow, the Communists are all out for the Fourth Term."

Day after the *Reader's Digest* reached the newsstands, Barmine received a registered letter at home informing him that he had been discharged by OSS. The reason: "continued absences." Last week, Barmine termed this "completely false and preposterous." Less than a month ago, he said, he had been commended for his work. And last April, when he had tried to resign because of ill health, his resignation was turned down. He was given a pay raise along with permission for brief absences for treatment. Since then, OSS admitted, Barmine has not been absent oftener than any other employe. But OSS insisted that the decision to fire Barmine was made Sept. 21, "before anyone concerned . . . had any knowledge of the article which was published Sept. 27." In any case, it added, employes are not permitted to write controversial articles.

TIME, OCTOBER 16, 1944

Photograph and article  
in October 16, 1944  
issue of "Time"

ENCLOSURE

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

100-176949

GEA:fmj

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: 12/4/44

FROM : J. C. Strickland

SUBJECT: ALEXANDER GREGORY-GRAFF BARMINE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

57718

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Jones \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Beahm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

You will recall that Alexander Barmine, a former official of the Soviet Government who broke with the Stalin regime in December of 1937, recently wrote an article entitled "The New Communist Conspiracy" which appeared in the October, 1944, issue of Reader's Digest. In this article Barmine endeavored to describe the Communist menace as he saw it, which has been rapidly growing in the United States.

At the time Barmine wrote the above-mentioned article he was employed by the Office of Strategic Services, monitoring foreign broadcasts. Immediately after the article appeared he was discharged from his position, and some newspaper publicity resulted indicating that possibly this discharge occurred as a result of his anti-Soviet and anti-Communist article.

A review of Barmine's personal history would indicate that he might possibly be in a position to furnish the Bureau with information relative to the activities of the Soviet Secret Intelligence Service (NKVD) and the operations of other Soviet agencies. Barmine was contacted on one occasion by the New York Field Division during the course of an investigation, and at that time appeared to be cooperative. He later enlisted in the United States Army and was subsequently discharged under the ruling eliminating men over 40 years of age from the military service. Following his discharge he became a naturalized American citizen. He has recently completed a second book entitled, "One Who Survived", that is now ready for publication.

ACTION: There is attached for your approval a letter to the New York Field Division requesting them to interview Barmine for such information as he might be able to furnish relative to Soviet organizations and their activities.

7/22/80 SP7MAC/PSK

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100-176949-6  
35 DEC 9 1944

51 DEC 21 1944



# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

LW:KA

TO : MR. STRICKLAND

DATE: October 26, 1944

FROM : LISH WHITSON

SUBJECT: ALEXANDER BARMINE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

*Alexander Barmine*

Attached is a copy of a photograph of the subject as well as an item regarding an article written by him published in "Reader's Digest," which appeared September 27, 1944. You may recall that subsequent to the publication of this item, it was announced by the Office of Strategic Services that he had been discharged.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Mumford	_____
Mr. Jones	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Beahm	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

The photo and article appeared in "Time" magazine for October 16, 1944.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/17/88 BY SP-2 MAC/psj

Attachment

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&

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100-176944-  
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31 OCT 28 1944

74 NOV 8 1944

EX-124

*[Handwritten initials]*

*Alexander Barmine - photo copy - 10/27/44*

December 5, 1944

MAILED 100-176949

SAC, New York

John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

ALEXANDER GREGORY-GRAFF BARMINE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to your teletype of September 21, 1944, captioned "Communist Political Association, Internal Security - C", calling the attention of the Bureau to an article which appeared in the October, 1944, issue of Reader's Digest, written by Alexander Barmine and entitled "The New Communist Conspiracy". It was further stated that this article had allegedly been written in collaboration with Max Eastman and others.

Alexander Barmine was reported to have broken with the Stalin regime in December of 1937, on which occasion he resigned his position as First Secretary of the Soviet Legation in Athens. Barmine claims to have been a member of the Russian Communist Party. In 1919 he entered the Red Army as a volunteer and six months later was appointed a political commissar. He later attended the school for Red officers and held several commands on the Western Front. In 1923 he was retired from the Red Army with the rank of Brigadier General. He was then appointed Consul General of the USSR to Persia, which position he held between 1923 and 1925.

Barmine then became associated with the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade. Between 1929 and 1931 he was Director General of Imports in France and Italy. In 1932 he was Official Agent for the Soviet Union in Belgium, and in 1935 he was a member of the Soviet delegation to Poland. Between 1934 and 1935 he was in charge of the exportation of all products of the Soviet automobile and aviation industries. In December of 1935 he was appointed to the Soviet Legation in Greece where he remained until his break with the Soviet Government.

Barmine wrote a book entitled "Memoirs of a Soviet Diplomat", published by Lovat Dickson, Limited, London, England, in 1938. A review of this discloses that Barmine was personally acquainted with Yezov who succeeded Yagoda as head of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs (NKVD) during the early purges in 1937. Barmine was also associated with a number of prominent Soviet officials, the majority of whom were purged in 1937 or 1938. It is interesting to note that Barmine stated in this book that there was no connection between foreign activities of the NKVD, or OGPU as he terms it, and the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs. He denies any knowledge of their activities in foreign countries and indicates that they were a private information service used by Stalin and not by the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs. He does state, however, that they ran their own private channel of communication with Moscow and were fully informed of all activities in foreign countries.

DEC 6 1944

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/22/88 BY SP-7MLC/PSK



Barmine's residence address is 12 East 48th Street, New York City. On December 23, 1942, he enlisted in the United States Army and a short time thereafter was discharged in accordance with the ruling eliminating from military service men over forty years of age. Prior to his enlistment he was employed by the National Broadcasting Company, monitoring foreign broadcasts. This division was later taken over by the Office of Strategic Services prior to Barmine's enlistment in the U. S. Army. Following his discharge he was again employed by the Office of Strategic Services. He was dismissed from the Office of Strategic Services as of October 1, 1944.

Inasmuch as Barmine appears to be exceedingly anti-Soviet and anti-Communist at the present time, it is suggested that you make appropriate arrangements to interview him for such information as he may be able to furnish relative to Communist activities and the activities of the Soviet Secret Intelligence Service (NKVD). It is suggested that you approach Barmine with a request for any additional information he may have indicating a Communist conspiracy as outlined in his recent article appearing in Reader's Digest. During the course of this conversation, his acquaintanceship with Yezov, as set forth in his book, "Memoirs of a Soviet Diplomat", should be discussed, and in connection with this, all information he may have relative to the operation of the Soviet Secret Intelligence Service should be developed. It is to be noted that Barmine refers to Yezov as Ejov in his book and indicated that he had been acquainted with him since the early days of the revolution. Barmine's statement that the OGPU had no connection with the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs is contrary to the statements of all other individuals who have been associated with these two organizations.

A review of the files of the Bureau discloses that you contacted Barmine in December of 1942 in connection with the investigation of Scott Nearing. At that time he was cooperative. The files of the Bureau further disclose copies of Military Intelligence reports setting forth the results of their interviews with Barmine during the period of time he was an enlisted man in the U. S. Army. There are attached hereto for your information photostatic copies of these reports.

Enclosure 

RECEIVED  
SEP 21 1944

SEP 21 1944

Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Mumford

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 16 21 6-04 PM

DIRECTOR.... ROUTINE

DROP. RE COMMUNIST POLITICAL ASSOCIATION., IS - C. READERS DIGEST  
FOR OCTOBER WHICH WILL COME OUT ON SEPTEMBER TWENTYSEVENTH  
WILL CARRY AN ORIGINAL ARTICLE BY ALEXANDER BARMINE ENTITLED  
NEW COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY. INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED THAT THE  
ARTICLE WAS WRITTEN IN COLLABORATION WITH MAX EASTMAN AND OTHERS.

CONROY

HOLD PLS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/27/88 BY SP7 MAC/PSK

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GEA 12/1/44  
SAC 12/5/44  
GEA

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100-176949-  
DEC 9 1944

EX-37

Five

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

LBN:HBM

TO : MR. TOLSON ✓

DATE: January 18, 1945

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson ✓  
 Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓  
 Mr. Clegg ✓  
 Mr. Coffey ✓  
 Mr. Glavin ✓  
 Mr. Ladd ✓  
 Mr. Nichols ✓  
 Mr. Rosen ✓  
 Mr. Tracy ✓  
 Mr. Carson ✓  
 Mr. Egan ✓  
 Mr. Hendon ✓  
 Mr. Pennington ✓  
 Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓  
 Tele. Room ✓  
 Mr. Nease ✓  
 Miss Beahm ✓  
 Miss Gandy ✓

Fulton Oursler in a conversation stated that he wanted some advice and guidance. A friend of his has come to him regarding Alexander Barmine, the individual who formerly worked for OSS and wrote the article in Reader's Digest denouncing Russia and was fired from his job. Barmine states to his friend, who has so advised Fulton, that he has been constantly followed since he left his job, that he went to Chicago last week, that he was constantly kept under surveillance, that he thought he recognized some of the people, and that he feels that the same thing might happen to him that happened to General Kribitsky. He wondered what could be done.

I told Fulton that, first of all, there was nothing we could do; that, secondly, he might hire a private bodyguard; that, thirdly, if he suspects they are Russian agents he might appeal to the State Department; that I would talk to our people here and if they or the Director had any other ideas that I would call him back.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/22/88 BY SP7MM/PSK

78 JAN 25 1945

RECORDED

INDEXED

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100-176949-8

JAN 20 1945

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

EFH:HD  
100-69126

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 14, 1945

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: ALEXANDER GREGORY-GRAFF BARMINE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R.  
(Bureau file #100-176949)

Reference is made to your letter dated December 5, 1944, concerning the above captioned individual, which set out certain background information concerning ALEXANDER BARMINE and which requested this office to interview him for such information as he may be able to furnish relative to Communist activities and the activities of the Soviet Secret Intelligence Service (NKVD).

Reference letter stated that the Bureau file disclosed that ALEXANDER BARMINE was interviewed in December 1942, in connection with the investigation of SCOTT NEARING. BARMINE was also of great assistance to this office in the NATHANIEL - Registration Act case, and subsequent cases concerning the national security.

ALEXANDER BARMINE was interviewed at his home 670 West End Ave., New York City, by agents of this office. He was approached with the request for any additional information he might have concerning Communist activities in this country with reference to his article in the READER'S DIGEST October issue, entitled - "THE NEW COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY". BARMINE stated that he had no further information concerning the American Communist Movement except that he has noticed recently in the Russian Communist newspaper "RUSSKY GOLOS" that a call has been issued to all readers to send in the names of "Russian-Americans" who are presently serving in the army or navy of the United States "in the common fight of freedom-loving nations against Fascism". BARMINE stated that detailed information is requested, such as, name, age, military rank or status of the person; if he has received any distinguished awards or decorations; the date and year he joined the army or navy; where he or she resided before the war, and the origin of his or her parents. BARMINE stated that to the general reader this would be considered only a patriotic gesture on the part of RUSSKY GOLOS to apprise its readers of those Russian-Americans who are in the armed forces. However, he stated, to his mind and to the mind of any trained intelligence officer or foreign agent, this information would be highly significant. BARMINE stated that if he was still in the Soviet Foreign Service he certainly would use the information, have it processed and catalogued. He stated that the information would serve the same purpose as the American Communist Party knowing the whereabouts of every member in the armed forces who belonged to the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. BARMINE stated that no doubt the Russian diplomatic service or any Russian foreign agent would so use the information as revealed in Russky Golos. The list of names, together with the detailed background would be used to send any kind of propaganda to them and for any other purpose.

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-176949-304

SAC-NYC  
3-14-45  
EHW

RECORDED &amp; INDEXED

EX-3

FEB 19 1945

NY 100-69126  
Let. to Director

Concerning his association with ~~YEZOV~~ or ~~EJOV~~, BARMINE stated that he was not acquainted with him. He suggested that perhaps the Bureau would find it profitable to contact MRS. WALTER ~~KRIVITSKY~~ who, according to Barmine, knew all of the activities, associates, etc. of her late husband. He further stated that he was informed by BENJAMIN ~~STOLBERG~~ and LOUIS ~~WALDMAN~~ the labor lawyer, that PAUL ~~WAHL~~ who soon after the death of ~~KRIVITSKY~~ wrote an article in the magazine "THE ~~COMMONWEAL~~", was actually blackmailing ~~KRIVITSKY~~ and therefore must know considerable about him.

BARMINE stated that he is presently finishing a book tentatively entitled, "ONE WHO ESCAPED" which will review his own activities for the Soviet Government and afterwards. At the present time this book comprises over 40 chapters in comparison to his former book "MEMOIRS OF A SOVIET DIPLOMAT" which only consisted of 26 chapters. BARMINE stated that this will have many references which will be of interest to the Bureau, and he suggested that immediately upon publication the Bureau secure a copy of this book and note the different references which the Bureau wishes elaboration upon. He stated that he obviously cannot go into too great detail in the book because he is not writing for the Bureau but for the general public. He did however, give some background information. He stated that practically all of his friends and associates in the Soviet Diplomatic Service were purged during the years 1937 and 1938. He does not know anyone connected at present with the Russian Consulate in New York City. He stated, however, that within the past year he managed to see a list of all persons employed at the Russian Consulate and he did not recognize any names but he did notice some highly significant names, which, according to Barmine, are "faked names". For instance, he stated, taking the name OKOV, that this is not a typical Russian name. BARMINE stated that when he was in the Diplomatic Service it was customary to take assumed names and it was the habit to take names from Russian literature or from Russian fantasy. He stated that Russians sometimes used a suffix of a Russian name. He illustrated this point by taking the name ETHELBERT and stated that the Russians would use the last three letters, ie; Mr. ERT or Mr. BERT.

BARMINE stated that when he first went to Athens, Greece, in the diplomatic service of the Soviet Union he was the second man in charge. When the minister died he, Barmine, took over the Embassy. When he was the second man in charge, Barmine stated, he did not know who was the OGPU agent in the Embassy. He stated however, this information was known to the minister, or the one in charge. When BARMINE took over as acting minister immediately the OGPU agent approached him and admitted his identity. Barmine stated however, that usually he could sense who the OGPU agent was. He had no set method or formula of determining this but he stated that anyone knowing all the facts and circumstances could "sense" who the OGPU agent was in the Consulate. Barmine stated that this was borne out several years previously when he was in Paris connected with the Foreign Trade Department, that he approached a Russian and told him that he thought he was an OGPU agent. The Russian severely criticized him for openly making the approach. Barmine stated that in all the Soviet Councils and Embassies

NY 100-69126

Let. to Director

the code secretaries were always OGPU agents and were recommended to the Foreign Office by the OGPU headquarters. He stated that the code secretaries were a part of the "court department" of the OGPU and were not a part of the Foreign Office. (It is to be noticed that throughout the interview BARMINE referred to the agents as OGPU agents instead of NKVD agents). BARMINE went on to state that as a consequence the OGPU agent would have access to the secret messages dispatched by the OGPU agent, in view of the fact that the OGPU agent controlled the code secretary. In other words the OGPU agent knew all that the Consul sent to Moscow, but the Consul does not know what the OGPU agent sends. BARMINE was of the opinion that Moscow was getting approximately one-hundred times more information through the regular Communist Party channels instead of through the OGPU channel within the diplomatic service. He further stated that all diplomatic carriers were checked by the OGPU.

BARMINE stated that when he went to Athens, he and all members of the Consulate were under explicit instructions not to contact any members of the Greek Communist Party and at all social functions the Greek deputies in the Greek Parliament or Legislature were not invited to the Consulate functions. At that time there were approximately 17 Greek Communists sitting in the legislative body of Greece. Thus, he stated, the Consulate had its own apparatus for sending messages to Moscow and the Communist Party had its own apparatus which was separate and distinct.

Throughout the interview with BARMINE many hypothetical questions were presented to him which were parallel to the background and past activity and purpose of ARTHUR ADAMS in this country. At the outset a picture of Arthur Adams was shown Barmine, but he could not recognize it. At no time was the name Arthur Adams used to Barmine, however. BARMINE stated that the AMTORG CORPORATION was under the Foreign Trade Department. The OGPU had its resident agents in AMTORG and within the Foreign Trade Department. For example, in Paris during Barmine's time, the Research Economist was the OGPU agent. The general staff of the Russian Army did all the buying of supplies for the Red Army. BARMINE stated that it was not likely for an OGPU agent to be placed in an official mission to buy parts for planes, etc. However, a representative of the Military Intelligence might be a part of this official mission. He stated that this would be the procedure in peace times but admitted that during war time a different situation might arise and an OGPU agent might be sent along. During BARMINE'S ten years of office with the Soviet Government the Military Intelligence was not under the domination or control of the OGPU but as early as 1934 the OGPU tried to take over the Military Intelligence branch. BARMINE stated, however, that if an AMTORG representative accompanied a mission to the United States or to any plant within the United States, the Amtorg representative might be an OGPU agent. He stated that during his time it was extremely rare to have an engineer in the OGPU. He stated it was the duty of the Resident Agent of the OGPU to get every kind of information. In other words, OGPU agents were not considered specialists. However, during war time OGPU agents might be sent as specialists such as a civil engineer, etc. When an official commission was sent to a foreign country, the



NY 100-69126  
Let. to Director

commission in the Foreign Trade Department would generally report to the Purchasing Agent of the USSR in that country, such as AMTORG CORP., and a representative of Amtorg would probably be with them in their dealings with foreign businessmen. He stated that the OGPU agent within Amtorg, or an official mission, would not necessarily have any technical business but would merely sit around and observe while the experts and engineers did the negotiating. BARMINE stated that the securing of military information concerning other countries and important industrial developments was, to his knowledge, the responsibility of the military and intelligence general staff of the Red Army.

BARMINE was very cooperative throughout the entire interview and stated that he would advise an agent of this office when his book is published, and that he will be glad to answer any questions concerning the contents of this book.

Further interrogation of BARMINE is being held in abeyance pending the publication of his book.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

EFH:MOE

100-69126

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: July 23, 1945

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: ALEXANDER GREGORY-GRAFF BARMINE<sup>①</sup>  
INTERNAL SECURITY-R  
(Bureau file 100-176949)

Reference is made to my letter dated February 14, 1945 in the above captioned case setting forth an interview with ALEXANDER BARMINE as requested by the Bureau. The referenced letter stated that ALEXANDER BARMINE was preparing a book entitled "One Who Survived" which would shortly be published.

The Book, "One Who Survived" was published during the past week by Putnam and two copies were purchased for the Bureau. The books are presently being reviewed by agents assigned to the COMINTERN case and other allied cases for possible reference and information. The books will be forwarded to the Bureau very shortly for the Bureau's information.

The case in this Office regarding ALEXANDER BARMINE is therefore being closed.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/22/88 BY SP7MAC/PSK

RECORDED &amp; INDEXED

151

JUL 26 1945

FLEX

58 AUG 11 1945



EHW:LVO

61-7557-

RECORDED - SAC - New York City

March 14, 1945

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE ARMED FORCES  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to your letter of February 14, 1945, in the case entitled "Alexander Gregory-Graff Barmine, Internal Security - R."

It is noted in the third paragraph of this letter that Barmine has advised he recently noticed in the Russian Communist newspaper "Russky Golos" that a call has been issued to all readers to send in the names of "Russian-Americans" who are presently serving in the Army or Navy of the United States, and further informed that detailed information was requested such as name, age, military rank or status of the person, etc. It is further observed that Barmine informed that no doubt the Russian Diplomatic Service or any Russian foreign agency could use the information as revealed in "Russky Golos" and that it would be used in order to send propaganda or contact persons in the Armed Forces.

It is desired that you immediately obtain the correct issue of "Russky Golos" and furnish this issue which requests that the above described information be submitted to that paper.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/2/88 BY SP-7 MAC/PSK

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 12 1945

MAR 14 1945 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 61-7557-

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD *SL*  
 FROM : Mr. E. G. Fitch *EGF*  
 SUBJECT: ALEXANDER GREGORY-GRAFF BARMINE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: 2/7/46

67719

JFD:MGC

100-176949

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Commander C. R. Wilson, Office of Naval Intelligence, requested Special Agent Doherty to ascertain from the files of this Bureau the present address of the above-named individual. He also wished to be advised if there would be any objection on the part of this Bureau to having a representative of ONI interview him.

*Information is unclassified per this letter dated 7/27/89 - mjc/psk 11/10/90.*

Special Agent Doherty advised that this matter would be taken up with the officials of this Bureau, and he would be informed of the Bureau's position in this matter.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this request be forwarded to Mr. Whitson of the Internal Security Section for his attention.

*Barmine is not an informant of this Bureau (LW).*

RECORDED

EX-7

#

100-176949-11  
 MAR 6 1946

*5-1W*  
*Doherty*

56 MAR 11 1946

7/22/88 SP-7 mjc/psk

PERMANENT BOARD OF INVESTIGATION  
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 25 1946

**SECRET**

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Gandy	_____

WASH FROM NEW YORK 22 25 7-57 P

DIRECTOR

URGENT

SEE REVERSE  
SIDE FOR  
CLASSIFICATION  
ACTION

ALEXANDER GREGORY-GRAFF BARMINE, IS R, REFER FIVE IS. IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS OF BUREAU, SUBJECT INTERVIEWED AT HOME, SIX SEVEN ZERO WEST END AVENUE. BARMINE MADE NO REFERENCE TO HAVING SEEN ANY LIST OF SOVIET AGENTS OPERATING IN UNITED STATES. AS TO PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF ANY SOVIET AGENTS IN U.S., HE CLAIMED TO BE UNAWARE AS TO THE IDENTITY OF ANY SUCH AGENTS, EXCEPT AS MENTIONED HEREAFTER. HOWEVER, HE STATED IN EFFECT HE WAS SUSPICIOUS OF SOME INDIVIDUALS BEING BROUGHT TO U.S. BY RUSSIA TO WORK FOR UNITED NATIONS. BASIS THIS SUSPICION PRIMARILY ON FACT THAT HE HAS NOTED IN DAILY PAPERS NAMES OF RUSSIANS COMING TO WORK AT UN AND INCLUDED AMONG THESE HAVE BEEN NAMES DEFINITELY NOT OF RUSSIAN ORIGIN BUT RATHER TAKEN FROM FAIRY TALES ETC. CLAIMS THIS IS PRACTICE OF SOVIET ESPIONAGE SYSTEM AND CONSEQUENTLY HE IS AUTOMATICALLY SUSPICIOUS OF ANYONE USING SUCH NAMES. FURTHER STATES A WOMAN FRIEND OF HIS ADVISED THAT ONE QUOTE SKOMOROVSKY UNQUOTE EMPLOYED IN EDITORIAL SECTION OF UN WAS AN QUOTE AGENT PROVOCATEUR FOR THE GPU IN PARIS ABOUT TEN YEARS AGO AND REPORTED ON RUSSIAN REFUGEES IN PARIS UNQUOTE. BARMINE CLAIMED NO PERSONAL

**SECRET**

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&  
INDEXED

176949-12  
22 DES 2  
m White

Fred Lyon  
State Dept  
advised no info  
on "list" by  
Sov agents  
in State Dept.  
RW

RECEIVED

AT 28 9 17 AM '46

INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Classified by ~~20.7MAC/PSK~~

Declassify on: OADR 7/2/88

(S-1) = MID

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

FOI/PA # 285090

APPEAL #

CIVIL ACT. #

E.O. # 12350

DATE 7/27/88 INITIALS PSK

Back of page

~~SECRET~~

PAGE TWO

KNOWLEDGE OF THIS INDIVIDUAL. HE ALSO ADVISED HE HAD READ SOMETIME  
AGO A QUOTE DECLARATION UNQUOTE ISSUED BY SECRETARY-OF-STATE BYRNES  
SOON AFTER HIS APPOINTMENT TO THAT POST RE THE QUOTE AGRARIAN POLICY  
UNQUOTE TO BE FOLLOWED IN JAPAN. THEREIN HE SAID THE PHRASE QUOTE  
WORKERS AND PEASANTS UNQUOTE WAS USED AND TO BARMINE THIS INDICATED  
THAT THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR PREPARING THIS PAPER FOR BYRNES WAS  
PROBABLY A COMMUNIST OR FELLOW TRAVELER AS SUCH WORDAGE IS DEFINITELY  
QUOTE COMMUNIST LINGO UNQUOTE AND AS SUCH WOULD ~~NOT BE USED BY~~  
AVERAGE AMERICAN. BARMINE FELT THAT THE INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS  
PAPER SHOULD BE THOROUGHLY CHECKED., THROUGHOUT THE INTERVIEW, IT WAS  
APPARENT BARMINE WAS PEEVED AT THE TREATMENT ACCORDED HIM WHILE WITH  
OSS. HE MENTIONED THAT ONE ~~DAVID ZABLADOWSKY~~, WHOM HE HAD REPORTED  
PREVIOUSLY TO THE OSS AS BEING A SOVIET AGENT, WAS STILL EMPLOYED IN  
THE GOVERNMENT IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT. [IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT  
THIS LATTER INDIVIDUAL WAS MENTIONED IN AN MID REPORT DATED APRIL  
FIFTEENTH, FORTYTHREE, <sup>EXC</sup> WHICH WAS FORWARDED TO THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION  
BY BUREAU LETTER OF DECEMBER FIFTH, FORTYFOUR CAPTIONED AS ABOVE.  
BARMINE AGREED THAT HE WOULD ADVISE THE NY OFFICE OF ANY INFO OR SUS-  
PICIONS HE WOULD RECEIVE CONCERNING THE IDENTITY OR ACTIVITIES OF ANY  
U) SOVIET AGENTS OPERATING IN THE U.S. [AFOREMENTIONED SKOMOROVSKY BELIEVED ~~BY~~

~~SECRET~~

END PAGE TWO

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

PAGE THREE

IIDENTICAL WITH BORIS SKOMOROVSKY MENTIONED FREQUENTLY IN REPORTS ON  
COMINTERN APPARATUS AND SODAC, NYC. CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE AT UN  
ADVISES SKOMOROVSKY IS ACTING CHIEF RUSSIAN, EDITION SECTION,  
(U) EDITORIAL DIVISION, UNITED NATIONS. ~~(S)~~ LETTER FOLLOWS.

SCHEIDT

CORRECTION

PAGE TWO LINE ~~LINE~~ EIGHT ~~WORDS~~ WORDS NINE AND TEN.

SHOULD BE "NOT BE"

~~SECRET~~

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. LADD *DL*

FROM : J. C. STRICKLAND *JCS*

SUBJECT: ALEXANDER BARMINE *AB*

DATE: 10-23-46

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Beahm	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

At 6:35 p.m. October 22, 1946, Mr. Fred Lyon of the State Department called and advised that he understands Alexander Barmine reportedly told someone that he, Barmine, had seen abroad a list of foreign agents of the Soviets and that Alger Hiss' name was on this list. Mr. Lyon was anxious to determine the accuracy of this report of the statement attributed to Barmine.

Mr. Lyon particularly wanted to know where Barmine was at the present time. The Bureau's file on Barmine reflects that in 1945 he was residing at 670 West End Avenue, New York City, and had been contacted from time to time by the New York Office with regard to specific cases concerning Internal Security since December, 1942.

ACTION:

It is respectfully requested that the New York Office be instructed to determine specifically where Barmine is located at the present time and to interview him concerning his knowledge of the identities of any Soviet agents in the United States, and particularly in the United States Government.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/22/88 BY SP-7MAC/PSK

JW:mod

100-176949

58 FEB 12 1947

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED100-176949-13  
DEC 23 1946

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EX - 38



United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
New York 7, New York

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO  
FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**SECRET**

FOI/PA #	285090
APPEAL #	
CIVIL ACT. #	
E.O. #	12356
DATE	3/1/88 INITIALS PSK

November 5, 1946

Director, FBI

(S-1)=MID

Re: ALEXANDER GREGORY-GRAFF BARMINE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
REFER 5 IS

Classified by *Multiple Sources*  
Declassify on: OADR  
B1/88

Dear Sir:

This is to advise that in accordance with instructions received from the Bureau the above captioned individual was interviewed by an agent of the New York Field Division at his residence, 670 West End Avenue, Apartment 5F. A teletype summary of the result of this interview has already been forwarded to the Bureau on October 25, 1946.

C. I. R. - 5

According to the information received from the Bureau, ALEXANDER BARMINE was said to have seen abroad a list of foreign agents of the Soviet Government operating in the United States and that the name of one ALGER HISS was on this list. Further, the Bureau instructed that BARMINE should not be apprised of the fact that it was known that he had seen such a list nor should such be discussed unless he mentioned same of his own volition.

The interview with BARMINE was commenced under the pretext that information was being sought concerning ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, Soviet agent, whose background had been previously discussed with BARMINE. The results of this previous interview with BARMINE were forwarded to the Bureau by letter of February 14, 1945 captioned as above. As to ARTHUR ADAMS, BARMINE was unable to provide any help whatsoever other than to suggest that possibly EUGENE LYONS or SPENCER WILLIAMS would have known ADAMS in Moscow.

Following this, BARMINE of his own accord indicated that he felt that proper care was not being taken to detect the Soviet agents who were being brought into the United States at the present time by the USSR. Upon being asked to explain this belief further, BARMINE stated that he really knew nothing of a definite nature but rather that he was suspicious that such was being done. However, as a basis for these suspicions, BARMINE commented that recently while reading in the local papers the names of a number of

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Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*HARVEY*

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

HANDLED BY  
TOP DESK

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

*176 949-14*  
*W. H. ...*  
*J. ...*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.



~~SECRET~~

Letter to the Director  
NY 100-69126

November 25, 1946

Russian people being brought to the United States to work for the United Nations, he detected some names which he claimed were definitely not of Russian origin. That is, he explained, the names had been taken from Russian fairy tales or the like and were just not usual Russian names. This practice of using such names, according to BARMINE, was one which the Soviet espionage agencies used. Therefore, he continued, when he read such a name listed among a group of supposed Russians being brought by the Soviets to work for the United Nations he was automatically suspicious and believed that like the name itself the individual behind the name was also a fake.

Then, in furtherance of these suspicions, BARMINE told of a visit which he recently received from a woman who is a mutual friend of he and his wife. This woman, whose name he stated he did not feel at liberty to mention, he described as being the wife of an individual now deceased who had been born in the USSR but who had come to the United States prior to the war, had engaged in the manufacturing business here and had become a citizen. Though definitely not in sympathy with the present regime in Moscow, these people continued to maintain friendly contact with all things Russian and contributed to Russian War Relief and the like inasmuch as the husband had considerable business dealings with Russian concerns and needed to retain their good favor. BARMINE also related that in their attempts to be considered in a favorable light by the Russians these people during the war refrained from openly associating with the BARMINES due to the latter's anti-Soviet activities. As a result of these actions BARMINE stated these friends always felt that they were considered well by the Russians.

However, at the time of the aforementioned visit, BARMINE said that the woman was very disillusioned and worried. She explained to him that sometime during the early summer she had applied for a position with the United Nations. BARMINE explained that this woman was able to speak three or four languages and though not needing to seek gainful employment, had sought the position primarily for something to do. Continuing, she told BARMINE that she was accepted for a position as an assistant in the Editorial Section of the United Nations. However, at this time the United Nations' meetings were being held at Hunter College in the Bronx, New York and BARMINE explained that his friend, due to her age and the fact that she lived a considerable distance out on Long Island, did not desire to make the long trips necessary to reach the college. Therefore, she arranged that she would postpone actually starting work until such time as the United

- 2 -  
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Letter to the Director  
NY 100-69126

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November 5, 1946

Nations moved to their headquarters at Lake Success which was in the vicinity of her home.

Consequently, when this move was recently made, she reported for work and was told that she would be introduced to the gentleman who was to be her boss and who BARMINE thought held the title of Assistant Chief of the Editorial Section. Then, BARMINE related, the woman was introduced to a man by the name of SKOMOROVSKY whom she immediately recognized as one both she and her husband knew approximately ten years ago in Paris and who was there an "Agent Provacteur" for the GPU who reported on the Russian refugees in that city."

Following the introduction the man who had brought BARMINE's friend to SKOMOROVSKY explained that she was now ready to go to work whereupon SKOMOROVSKY dissented, stating that they were not ready for her as yet. Then as related by BARMINE considerable discussion took place as to why his friend could not start work but SKOMOROVSKY was adamant with the result that it was finally agreed that she would report to the United Nations for work on the following Tuesday.

However, prior to that time she received a letter from the office of the United Nations stating that she would not be accepted for the position. According to BARMINE, upon looking into this matter further his friend ascertained that this order denying her this position had actually emanated from the head of the Editorial Section, who is also a Russian. Nonetheless BARMINE stated that his friend definitely felt that her rejection was instigated by SKOMOROVSKY. As stated heretofore, BARMINE related that she was very disillusioned by the entire situation at the United Nations and at the same time was surprised to learn that she was apparently considered in an unfavorable light by the Russians.

ALEXANDER BARMINE stated that this incident indicated to him that the Russians "in their usual manner" were taking over as many key positions in the administration of the United Nations as possible. He added that his friend further learned that the position she was to occupy was later given to a Russian who, though he failed to pass the tests on the languages, involved, was given the position upon the direct instructions of the Chief of the Editorial Section.

BARMINE indicated to the interviewing agent that he was peeved at the treatment afforded him while he was with the OSS. Further, in rather

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Letter to the Director  
NY 100-69126

November 5, 1946

indefinite language, he indicated he felt the United States Government was apathetic about the presence of Soviet agents in this country. He mentioned particularly that he had informed the OSS authorities that he definitely knew that one ~~"ZABLADOWSKY"~~ who at the time was also employed by OSS, was at one time a ~~Soviet agent~~. Nonetheless he advised ZABLADOWSKY retained his position with OSS and BARMINE said that he had recently heard that he occupied an important position in the State Department.

BARMINE was closely questioned as to whether he knew of any other Soviet agents in this country or even if he suspected any individual of being same. However, he denied knowing anything definite and added that he was merely suspicious of some things due to the training and knowledge of Soviet espionage and Communist tactics he possessed.

As an example, he related that sometime ago he read a statement made by Secretary of State BYRNES relative to the policy which this country would follow in China or Japan in agrarian matters. BARMINE placed this statement as having been made soon after BYRNES entered into office and he added that he thought it probably pertained to Japan rather than China. However, he continued, in this statement BYRNES referred to "the workers and peasants." Now according to BARMINE this is definitely Communist "lingo" and would not be used by the average American who he claimed usually referred to peasants as "farmers." To BARMINE the use of these words indicated that the person who actually wrote this material for BYRNES was so indoctrinated in the communistic line of thought that he could not help but use such terms even on a statement of this nature. In BARMINE's opinion he feels that such an individual so highly placed should definitely be investigated.

Considerable opportunities were provided BARMINE to bring up the matter of this aforementioned list but at no time did he mention anything concerning it. However, it is noted that the Bureau's information is to the effect that BARMINE supposedly saw such list when he was "abroad." Now in the interview with this individual he gave the interviewing agent the definite impression that he had not left the United States subsequent to his arrival in this country about six years ago. It is suggested that if this assumption is true that it is possible that the fact that he saw such a list is not an incident which would be fresh in his mind. Further, if such did occur six years ago, his failure to mention same at this point, may be due to the fact that he has already brought it to the attention of one or more federal agencies with the result that he feels that the information is known to the FBI or even having reported it, he has forgotten the matter.

The attitude exhibited by this subject throughout this interview was

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~~SECRET~~  
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Letter to the Director  
NY 100-69126

November 5, 1946

one of cooperation and apparent desire to help. He was extremely complimentary of the speech recently delivered by the Director for the American Legion. Thus considering BARMINE's attitude and the further possibility that he may have forgotten the incident in question due to the passage of time or because he has reported it otherwise, it is suggested that if it could be brought more pointedly to his attention he might recall the incident and be willing to discuss it. It might be pointed out that when BARMINE was interviewed by agents of the New York Field Division in February 1945 he advised that he had seen a list of Russian Consular officials but failed to recognize anyone listed thereon. However, he did not mention this fact in this most recent interview either through forgetfulness or the realization that he had previously reported the fact. It is suggested that possibly the same situation applies to the incident in question.

(U) As to the aforementioned SKOMOROVSKY a check was made with the Security Section of the United Nations where it was ascertained that one BORIS SKOMOROVSKY is presently Acting Chief, Russian Edition Section, Editorial Division, United Nations. Considerable information concerning this latter individual has been previously provided the Bureau in reports in SODAC and COMINTERN APPARATUS. (S) (X)

(U) As to the aforementioned ZABLADOWSKY, a review of the New York files indicated that this individual's name was contained in a War Department report, dated April 15, 1943, which was forwarded to the New York Office by the Bureau's letter of December 5, 1944. Considerable information concerning this person has also been previously provided to the Bureau. However, it is to be noted that other than the aforementioned reference to ZABLADOWSKY as contained in the MID report of April 15, 1943, there is no indication in the New York files that this individual has been reported as a former GPU agent. (S) (X)

Very truly yours,

*Edward Scheidt*

EDWARD SCHEIDT  
SAC

~~SECRET~~  
SECRET

ms  
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

March 18, 1948

The attached was sent to the  
Director by Walter Winchell.

Attachment  
mt

BARMINE  
Re: Alexander Barmine

Mr. Tolson ☒  
Mr. E. A. Tamm ☒  
Mr. Clegg ☒  
Mr. Glavin ☒  
Mr. Ladd ☒  
Mr. Nichols ☒  
Mr. Rosen ☒  
Mr. Tracy ☒  
Mr. Egan ☒  
Mr. Gurnea ☒  
Mr. Harbo ☒  
Mr. Jones ☒  
Mr. Mohr ☒  
Mr. Pennington ☒  
Tele. Room ☒  
Mr. Nease ☒  
Miss Holmes ☒  
Miss Gandy ☒

G.I.R.-4

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DATE 7/24/88 BY SP-7 MHA/PSK

File  
EJH



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
New York 7, New York

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 06-29-2006

Mr. Tolson	FOR VICTORY
Mr. E. A. Tamm	BUY
Mr. Clegg	UNITED STATES
Mr. Glavin	WAR
Mr. Ladd	BONDS
Mr. Nichols	AND
Mr. Rosen	STAMPS
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO  
FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**SECRET**

January 14, 1947

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

Re: ALEXANDER GREGORY-GRAFF BARMINE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
REFER 5 IS

Classified by ~~SR-7MAC/PSK~~  
Declassify on: OADR 2/4/88

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the New York teletype and letter of October 25 and November 5, 1946 respectively, relative to the captioned subject, wherein the Bureau was advised of the results of an interview held with him.

In the referenced communications, certain details furnished by BARMINE regarding one BORIS SKOMOROVSKY and one ZABLADOWSKY were set forth. The Bureau was also advised that considerable information concerning both of these individuals had been previously furnished in COMRAP, SODAC and other reports. However, as a possible aid, there is being set forth herewith, a summary of all information presently available in the New York files on both persons.

BORIS SKOMOROVSKY

G.I.R.-5

On September 21, 1944, one SKOMOROVSKY (phonetic) contacted KISSELEV at the Russian Consulate advising that he was connected with the "TORONTO HERALD" and desired to speak with KISSELEV to obtain information of interest to this paper. KISSELEV suggested that SKOMOROVSKY call at the Consulate at 12 noon the following day.

Again on October 19, 1944, a Mr. SKOMOROVSKY contacted KISSELEV at the Consulate advising he would like to see him. He was told to contact KISSELEV the following Saturday and arrange an appointment for the following week.

One SKOMOROVSKY (phonetic) contacted KISSELEV on a later date advising that he was just back from Canada and would like to talk with KISSELEV. The latter suggested that they meet Tuesday and SKOMOROVSKY asked KISSELEV if he knew anything of "KASSA". KISSELEV said that his information was not favorable and that it was a hopeless case. SKOMOROVSKY said he would call KISSELEV the following Tuesday. (The informant in this instance noted that the word "KASSA" possibly referred to a small bank.)

On December 22, 1944, SKOMOROVSKY contacted the switchboard operator at the Consulate and left a message for KISSELEV. SKOMOROVSKY said KISSELEV had promised that the next time he was in Washington, he would see OREKHOV, the First Secretary at the Embassy, and would find out something for SKOMOROVSKY. SKOMOROVSKY requested that KISSELEV call him before leaving New York.

Previously to the above contact on December 11, SKOMOROVSKY contacted KISSELEV and arranged for lunch the following Wednesday at 1 P.M.

58 FEB 12 1947  
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January 14, 1947

SKOMOROVSKY again contacted KISSELEV on January 3, 1945 at the Consulate and asked if there was any news. KISSELEV said he had no news and asked if SKOMOROVSKY expected to be in Washington. SKOMOROVSKY said that he did not and KISSELEV mentioned that he himself would be there soon and would talk to them. SKOMOROVSKY then asked for the latest Moscow papers and KISSELEV suggested that he contact the  
(U) Four Continent Book Shop. (S)

VIKTOR KOUTLINE, Director of the Soviet Private School, contacted MIKHAILOV at the Consulate on June 6, 1945 and invited him to the graduation. At the same time he explained that one SKOMOROVSKY, a writer for the newspaper VESTNIK (phonetic) would like to interview him (KOUTLINE). MIKHAILOV confirmed that SKOMOROVSKY was  
(U) a good man and suggested that KOUTLINE should contact him soon. (S)

On July 18, 1945, one BORIS SKOMOROVSKY contacted ALIKHACHKINA at the Consulate and advised that he was writing a column concerning his meeting with the Ukrainian delegation and would like to mention that MIKHAILOV was kind enough to arrange the meeting, but did not know if this would be all right with MIKHAILOV.  
(U) ALIKHACHKINA promised to obtain this permission. (S)

Then on July 23, SKOMOROVSKY again contacted the Consulate and requested an appointment with MIKHAILOV. SKOMOROVSKY left a message for the latter, stating  
(U) that his interview with BONDARCHUK had already been published. (S)

BORIS SKOMOROVSKY contacted MIKHAILOV on September 29, 1945, desiring a  
(U) ticket to ZHUKOV's reception but MIKHAILOV referred him to City Hall. (S)

Then on October 30, SKOMOROVSKY again contacted MIKHAILOV, inquiring if the Consulate had received Stalin's speech in the Russian language. MIKHAILOV told him that the speech is received in English and the translation is made officially in Moscow. SKOMOROVSKY then asked that MIKHAILOV invite him to the Consulate reception  
(U) on November 8th next and MIKHAILOV agreed to do so. (S)

The Washington Field Division advised on November 5, 1945, that one BORIS SKOMOROVSKY, 510 West 123rd Street, New York City, who is connected with the Russian paper VESTNIK, requested the matrix to some of the pictures appearing in the Soviet Information Bulletin. According to this letter from the Washington Field Office, SKOMOROVSKY enclosed several of his articles  
(U) which had previously appeared in VESTNIK. (S)

BORIS SKOMOROVSKY contacted the Consulate on November 15, 1945  
(U) and in MIKHAILOV's absence asked for NOVIKOV. He was told that NOVIKOV was at (S)

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(U) the Waldorf-Astoria and would leave New York that day. (S)

MIKHAILOV, from the Consulate on December 12, 1945, contacted a woman tentatively identified as Mrs. SKOMOROVSKY and inquired for her husband (U) but the latter was not available. (S)

A BORIS SKOMOROVSKY, who was described as a newspaper man associated with the Russian language paper, ~~RUSKY GOLOS~~, contacted FEDOSIMOV at the Consulate on January 13, 1946 and advised that he would like to interview Archbishop ALEXEI through the Soviet Consulate. FEDOSIMOV advised him to contact the (U) Archbishop through the latter's Secretary KOSLOVSKY and not through the Consulate. (S)

On March 17, 1946, BORIS ALEXANDROVICH ~~SKOMOROVSKY~~, identified as a Russian newspaper reporter for the ~~RUSKY GOLOS~~, discussed with ~~KAZANIEV~~ the arrangements for him to visit the Soviet ships in port. KAZANIEV said that he had arranged for SKOMOROVSKY to visit the ships on their next trip to New (U) York in about four weeks. (S)

Then on April 8, 1946, BORIS SKOMOROVSKY inquired of KOSOLOV at the Consulate as to whether ~~GROMYKO's~~ letter was available. SKOMOROVSKY said that he would come to the Consulate within an hour and KOSOLOV promised to have (U) ready for him all of the Russian material. (S)

SKOMOROVSKY on April 20, 1946 told KAZANIEV that ~~CHRENBERG~~ had made some fine, appropriate comments at yesterday's news editors meetings. KAZANIEV replied that the journalists expected to return to New York the following Tuesday or Wednesday to remain a couple of weeks. He promised BORIS SKOMOROVSKY that he would arrange a meeting for him and would obtain the addresses made by (U) the journalists in Washington from the Embassy through OREKHOV. (S)

In September 1944, one Dr. ALBERT ~~PARRY~~, a COMRAP subject from the West Coast, visited New York City and, during the course of his visit, he spent several hours at 510 West 123rd Street and made one telephone contact with one A. JUGOV at this address. Investigation reflected that JUGOV was a Russian writer, publishing a magazine entitled "~~THE NEW ROAD~~", and was also a (U) friend of one BORIS SKOMOROVSKY, who occupied Apartment #55 at the same address. (S)

~~Conf.~~  
The informant [ ] advised the New York Office on one occasion that BORIS SKOMOROVSKY lived at 22 Riverside Drive, which was also the address of VICTOR ~~CHERNOV~~, who had been characterized as a Nazi-Ukrainian spy by "THE HOUR", former publication of the above mentioned Dr. PARRY. The same informant also claimed that SKOMOROVSKY had exhibited to him printed material claiming it had come out of German occupied France, which he had obtained from a secret source. Subsequent investigation failed to prove the above allegation concerning VICTOR CHERNOV. (S)(U)

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The same informant has also reported that SKOMOROVSKY claimed to be stateless and at one time was supposedly in the United States on a visitor's visa, claiming to be the correspondent for the Socialist Swiss paper "LE PEUPLE", of Geneva. [ ] also advised that SKOMOROVSKY, when applying for membership in the FOREIGN PRESS ASSOCIATION, had supplied an address of 222 Riverside Drive. Again this informant advised of an article which appeared in the New York Herald Tribune of December 7, 1941, which was to the effect that BORIS SKOMOROVSKY, 222 Riverside Drive, a correspondent for Swiss newspapers, had displayed a propaganda sheet of the Vichy government, which had been sent to him secretly. It was stated that SKOMOROVSKY was unknown to the FOREIGN PRESS ASSOCIATION, but later produced letters of credentials from "LA SENTINELLE", a Swiss paper, and then received recognition from the Swiss Consulate in New York City, thus acquiring the status of a correspondent. According to [ ] the paper mentioned was "a radical Socialist sheet". The above mentioned LE PEUPLE was similarly classified by the informant. In addition, SKOMOROVSKY supposedly represented the publication "FRANCE", the official publication of the DeGaulle movement, published in London. (S)(U)

b7D

(U) In April 1946, the name of "Mrs. ROSE SKOMOROVSKY-ARI" appeared on the list of students attending a class at the American-Russian Institute, entitled "Methods of Russian Language". It was noted that this class was taught by one NICOLAI P. AVTONOMOFF, and was offered only to students having an extensive knowledge of Russian. (S)(U)

(U) On October 23, 1942, it was learned that one BORIS SKOMOROVSKY, who identified himself as being connected with the newspaper VESTNIK of Canada, tried to get an appointment with MAX BERGAN but the latter was absent from the city. (S)(U)

A Loyalty and Character Report prepared by the OPMG, War Department, and dated March 29, 1944, provided the following information relative to BORIS SKOMOROVSKY, 510 West 123rd Street, New York City. (S)(U)

This identified BORIS SKOMOROVSKY as an interpreter for E. B. BADGER and Sons, Company, Cambridge, Massachusetts and as an alien-Rumanian. It reflected that BORIS SKOMOROVSKY was interviewed at which time it was learned that he was of Russian extraction and had attended school in Russia and in Paris. He came to the United States on October 13, 1940, and said that he had followed the profession of a free-lance journalist, having contributed to the following periodicals: LE JOUR, a weekly paper published in Montreal; NOVOYE RUSSKYE SLOVO of New York; POUR LA VICTOIRE and FRANCE AMERIQUE, both French papers published in New York City for the Free French cause. In addition, he said that he had contributed occasional articles to the New York Herald Tribune on the (S)(U)

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French underground movement, and also on January 18, 1944, his book "The Siege of Leningrad" was published by the E. P. Dutton Company. ~~(S)~~(U)

According to this report, before coming to the United States, SKOMOROVSKY had lived in Paris, France, from 1924 until June 1940. During this time, he said that he was a foreign correspondent for several Swiss papers, among which were the ~~LA SENTINELLE~~ and the ~~VOLKSTREIFUNG-LIBERA STAMPA~~. In addition, he was Editor of ~~LE CO-OPERATEUR DE FRANCE~~ and was a contributor to the ~~EGYPTIAN PROGRESS~~ of Cairo, Egypt. ~~(S)~~(U)

SKOMOROVSKY said that he was born in Kishinev, Bessarabia, August 23, 1894 of a Russian born father (now deceased) and a Russian born mother, still residing in Russia. He filed his Declaration of Intention in the Federal Court, Southern District of New York on September 14, 1943 under #545378. ~~(S)~~(U)

This report continues to state that no evidence of disloyalty or lack of trustworthiness of SKOMOROVSKY had been disclosed by a check of the confidential files available to this office or by the local agencies consulted. It was stated that some informant had described SKOMOROVSKY as a "left wing Socialist", and another informant said that he was "a Communist at heart, though for reasons best known to himself, he has never joined the Communist Party". The latter informant added to this by stating that whatever SKOMOROVSKY learns on his job, "Moscow would know about in 24 hours". ~~(S)~~(U)

It might be noted that this report failed to identify the above quoted informants.

The report stated that information derived from most sources reflected that SKOMOROVSKY was a person of good character who had come to the United States to escape the Nazis. He entered this country through New York City on October 13, 1940 aboard the SS New Hellas from Portsmouth on a temporary visitor's visa. His mother and brother, both of whom he hears from about every two months, presently live in Andizhan, Russia. His mother was said to be a school teacher there and his brother a practicing attorney. In order that SKOMOROVSKY could come to the United States for permanent residence, it was necessary for him to leave on June 30, 1943, go to Montreal, remain two days, and then reenter. This he did through Rouses Point on June 13, 1943. He has not left the United States at any other time since his arrival in October, 1940. According to the report, SKOMOROVSKY said that he intended to remain in the United States and make his home here permanently, but two informants advised that he had stated he intended to return to France.

The report adds that SKOMOROVSKY believes in the democratic form of government and is willing to bear arms for this country against all enemies. He claimed that he belonged to no organizations or societies. It was ascertained that he had no criminal record, was properly registered under the Selective Service Act, and also had Alien Registration Number 4023386.

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January 14, 1947

This report is concluded by the statement that "From investigation it appears that no substantial reason exists why BORIS SKOMOROVSKY should not be employed by firms having classified war contracts".

The Washington Field Office by letter of August 10, 1945, reported that it had been learned from a confidential source that BORIS SKOMOROVSKY, 510 West 123rd Street, New York City had requested the Soviet Embassy to send him the Embassy Information Bulletin by First Class Mail so that he would receive it more promptly. He also advised the Embassy that he had sent the November 4th (S) issue of VESTNIK, commemorating the anniversary of the OCTOBER REVOLUTION to them. (S)

The New York files also showed that one BORIS SKOMOROVSKY, 510 West 123rd Street, was listed as a subscriber of the ~~LEMKO ASSOCIATION PAPER~~, (U) ~~"KARPATSKA RUS"~~. (S)

DAVID ZABLADOWSKY

A confidential source reported that on December 22, 1941, EDWIN I. ARONOW, lawyer, 165 Broadway, New York City, contacted ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, Secretary-Treasurer of the INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS, 381 4th Avenue. The conversation between these two, at this time, was believed to deal with efforts to free EARL BROWDER. However, they also discussed a certain contract and TRACHTENBERG told ARONOW to call the head of the firm giving the name of the particular person to be contacted as DAVID ZABADROSKY (Phonetic). TRACHTENBERG advised he thought ZABADROSKY should be able to deliver the contract to ARONOW (U) sometime during the same day. (S)

As of December 31, 1941, it was learned that a conference had been held at New York between SENATOR ELBERT THOMAS of Utah, LOUIS BURKE of the MODERN AGE PUBLISHING COMPANY and EDWARD I. ARONOW, concerning the freedom of EARL BROWDER. Later the same day, it was ascertained that ARONOW was in contact with ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, at which time, mention was made of a book which was to be edited by one DAVIS ZABLAGOSKY (phonetic) and ARONOW said that the SENATOR (U) would be willing to work with ZABLAGOSKY. (S)

Again in January, 1942, it was known that ARONOW and TRACHTENBERG were in contact with each other. On this occasion, ARONOW told TRACHTENBERG that BURKE, of the BURKE AGENCY, had invited the SENATOR (THOMAS) and his wife, as well as BILL MORRIS to lunch at the 21 Club, where no Jews were allowed. According to ARONOW, BURKE had no intentions of discussing the book with the SENATOR at this lunch and BURKE had inquired why he (ARONOW) had invited DAVIS ZABLAGOSKY. The latter, ARONOW commented, was a Jew and so could not attend the luncheon. TRACHTENBERG said that the thing would have to be broken up, that BURKE was correct. Both TRACHTENBERG and ARONOW appeared upset at the (U) turn of events as they indicated that they planned to make the luncheon one (S)

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Letter to Director  
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January 14, 1947

of business, rather than social as BURKE contemplated. TRACHTENBERG indicated he thought one BILL MYERS (believed identical with WILLIAM MYERS, New York playwright) probably arranged for this luncheon as BURKE could not afford it. Further he said DAVIS ZABLAGOSKY would decide whether the book would come out in three months or nine, as he would edit it, and consequently ARONOW should arrange for a business meeting at his (ARONOW's) office with the SENATOR and  
(U) ZABLAGOSKY. (X)

By letter of January 17, 1942, the Bureau pointed out that the individual previously referred to as ZABADROSKY and ZABLAGOSKY was possibly DAVID ZABLADOWSKY, Editor of THE VIKING PRESS, who has been termed by BENJAMIN  
(U) STOLBERG, Editor of THE STORY OF THE CIO, as a member of the Communist Party. (X)

As of March 6, 1942, DAVID ZABLADOWSKY contacted ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG and told him he was submitting galleys for the book on Thomas Jefferson by SENATOR ELBERT D. THOMAS. ZABLADOWSKY said that the book would be published by April 13 and further that he (ZABLADOWSKY) had practically rewritten the book. ZABLADOWSKY and TRACHTENBERG then proceeded to discuss EDWARD ARONOW and his attempts to free BROWDER. ZABLADOWSKY also told TRACHTENBERG that he was going to borrow the INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS' plates of THE SOVIET POWER and would  
(U) reprint the \$2.50 edition under the name of the MODERN AGE PUBLISHING COMPANY. (X)

Later, on March 16, 1942, information was received that one FRANCIS FRANKLIN was to proofread the book on Thomas Jefferson by SENATOR THOMAS,  
(U) which had been rewritten by DAVID ZABLADOWSKY of MODERN AGE PUBLISHERS. (X)

TRACHTENBERG again contacted ZABLADOWSKY on June 29, 1942 and asked if he knew of a Polish publisher by the name of MARIAN KISTER (phonetic), head  
(U) of ROJ PUBLISHERS, Warsaw. (X)

A woman employee of the MODERN AGE PUBLISHERS contacted TRACHTENBERG on August 4, 1942, advising that ZABLADOWSKY had received a new book written by the ex-Dean of Canterbury and it was available for TRACHTENBERG to read. However, she requested that TRACHTENBERG expedite his reading of the book  
(U) so that it might go to press immediately on receipt of permission from the Dean. (X)

On August 19, 1942, DAVID ZABLADOWSKY attempted to reach TRACHTENBERG but found he was out of town. ZABLADOWSKY said it was important that he contact TRACHTENBERG and remarked he would have his attorney send a telegram  
(U) to TRACHTENBERG. (X)

Later, as of September 11, 1942, DAVID ZABLADOWSKY conferred with TRACHTENBERG at which time he indicated that the MODERN AGE PUBLISHERS was either liquidating the business or discontinuing operation, after which he, ZABLADOWSKY,  
(U) would leave town. (X)

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NY 100-69126

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January 14, 1947

Information was received from ONI on April 17, 1942 to the effect that DAVIS ZABLADONSKI is Chief Editor of MODERN AGE BOOKS and was formerly with the VIKING PRESS. It was further stated that he was accused of delaying the publication of anti-Communist books while with VIKING PRESS and was also reliably reported to be a Communist Party member.

Subsequently on September 22, 1942, ONI again advised that the aforementioned ZABLADONSKI was actually DAVID ZABLADOWSKY. Then they noted that the New York Times of September 21, 1942 reported that ZABLADOWSKY had joined the OSS in Washington, having been recently employed by MODERN AGE BOOKS. According to this ONI report, ZABLADOWSKY was believed to be a Communist Party member.

A report dated April 15, 1943, received from the Military Intelligence reflected that the captioned ALEXANDER BARMINE, while with the Office of Strategic Services, had advised his superior that one DAVID ZABLADOWSKI was a Communist Party member, and was formerly a mail drop for the OGPU in the notorious ROBBINS case. This report continues to state that apparently some enmity existed between BARMINE and ZABLADOWSKY and the latter believed ZABLADOWSKY might in some way attempt to cause him personal harm.

*Army information is unclassified per their letter dated 7/13/89. MAC/psk 12/10/92!*

It will be noted from reference letter of November 5th that ZABLADOWSKY was reported to have been employed by the State Department, and SKOMOROVSKY is employed by the United Nations. No investigation will be undertaken concerning these individuals unless the Bureau instructs to the contrary.

Very truly yours,

*Edward Scheidt*

EDWARD SCHEIDT  
SAC

*RRP Back, Liaison,  
advises Zabladowsky  
formerly with Presentation  
Div. of State Dept. Resigned  
July 5, 1946  
Ed*

~~SECRET~~

Dear Mr. Winchell, Sunday

It may not be too late to look up an ex-Russian general with greek wife who last August was trying to find property to buy in Key West, Florida. Hemingway's termite ridden haunt was all agog having so charming a Russian to add to the town. The story went something like this. Stalin was going on a purge binge with our hero at the top of the list. Our hero was stationed in Greece at the time so threw himself into the arms of a french diplomat who aided the escape thru France the U.S.A. The wife, a former architect

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ST PAUL 1946

EX-17

58 APR 7 1948



now designs for a silk  
company here. Our hero  
just loved our Sub Base  
tho he didn't say sub  
Base. He wanted to finish  
a book the State Dept.  
wouldn't let him publish  
before. He wanted to  
build a house in lovely  
Key West. Hooley!

The Cuban government  
supports its' own schools  
in Key West, U.S. property.  
a fine open door for  
a Russian's friends to  
come thru. Why not  
close it? Why Cuban  
schools in the U.S.A.?  
an ounce of prevention,  
etc.

Sincerely,  
An Admirer

7-18

1977

# The READER'S DIGEST

PAUL PALMER . Senior Editor



*Pleasantville, NY*

16 June 1948

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This note, though it may seem to ask a favor for a friend of mine, really asks a favor for our country.

My friend, Alexander Barmine, former General in the Red Army, Soviet government official, and author of the book ONE WHO SURVIVED, came to this country in 1939, as you know. When we entered the war, he enlisted in the Army as a private and was honorably discharged as a

non-commissioned officer and an American citizen. The

latter part of his service was with O.S.S., for which organization he monitored short-wave broadcasts to various European countries. In this last job he seems to have been in the midst of fellow-travelers and Communist Party members to whom his presence was a considerable embarrassment. On the occasion of his writing for The Reader's Digest an article about the Communist threat to America, they succeeded in having him dismissed.

At the present time, Barmine has been asked by the Director to go to work for the State Department on The Voice of America. Inasmuch as Barmine is still 100%

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DATE 7/22/88 BY SP-7 MHA/gsk

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INDEXED - 66  
EX-26

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28 JUL 27 1948  
FBI

anti-Communist, it is possible that the same fellow-traveler opposition which he met with in the O.S.S. will attempt to interfere with his appointment.

I understand that the F.B.I. made two loyalty checks on Barmine during the war and that both showed him to be the first-rate American that he is. I write this note because another loyalty check will now be in order when his application for the State Department job goes through.

I feel certain that Barmine would be just about the best man we could have in the Russian end of The Voice of America. He is as staunchly a good American as you or I, he knows the Soviet game from A to Z, he speaks and writes modern Soviet Russian (which most White Russians do not), and he is one of the most intelligent and best-informed men I know.

I hope you don't mind my bringing this matter to your personal attention - but I feel it of great importance to our country that there be no chance of fellow-traveler sabotage of the great contribution Barmine can make to our government in the coming years.

With all best regards,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Paul Palmer". The signature is written in a cursive style with a vertical line to the left of the name.

June 18, 1948

67720

Mr. Paul Palmer  
Senior Editor  
The Reader's Digest  
Pleasantville, New York

Dear Mr. Palmer:

I wish to acknowledge your communication of June 16, 1948. I thought you would be interested in knowing that to date we have not received a request from the State Department to conduct an investigation on your friend, Alexander Barmine, in connection with the Voice of America program; however, you may rest assured that if we do receive such a request every effort will be made to develop the true facts pertaining to Mr. Barmine. Unless you have an objection I will see to it that the substance of your letter of the sixteenth is included in the investigative report which we will submit to the State Department if an investigation is conducted. We have had considerable contact with Mr. Barmine over an extended period of time.

I, of course, appreciate your bringing this matter to my personal attention. I hope that you will never hesitate to communicate with me on any matter of mutual interest.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

RECORDED - 1

28 JUL 27 1948

cc: Mr. Rosen

In the event we are requested to investigate Alexander Barmine the contents of the letter of Paul Palmer addressed to me on June 16, should be included in the investigative

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 3

JUN 18 1948 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

RECEIVED RECORDING ROOM  
JUN 18 3 57 PM '48  
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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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6949-18

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. WHITSON

FROM : E. M. Gregg

SUBJECT: ALEXANDER BARMINE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

~~SECRET~~

DATE: August 12, 1949

DECLASSIFIED BY SP7mac/tp

10-3-89

285,089

21-1

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_

Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_

Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_

Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

When interviewed in November of 1948 by a representative of this Bureau, Ismail Akhmedov, former Chief of the Fourth (Technological) Section of the Soviet Military Intelligence Service, was shown a photograph of Alexander Barmine for possible identification. (X)(u)

Akhmedov stated that he did not recognize the individual there portrayed. (X)(u)

Classified by SP-7MAC/PSK

Declassify on: OADR

7/22/88

RECOMMENDATION: It is suggested that the above be made a part of the case file in this matter.

ALL INFORMATION ON THIS  
PAGE IS CLASSIFIED ~~SECRET~~  
UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE

100-176949  
cc-100-351199

EX-112

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EMG:eev

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

EX-112

~~SECRET~~

AUG 23 1949

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DATE 7/22/88 BY SP-7 MAC/PSK



ENCLOSURE

100-176949-19



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DATE 06-29-2009 BY 60324 uc baw/sab/rs



Alexander Barmine

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/22/88 BY SP-7NHC/PSK

100-176949-19  
ENCLOSURE

LWS:CHF  
NY 65-14920

*Report of  
Joseph M. Kelly  
3/25/49*

ALEXANDER GREGORY - GRAFF BARMINE

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

ALEXANDER GREGORY - GRAFF BARMINE, 1307 Avenue of the Americas, New York City, became a member of the Communist Party and entered the Red Army as a volunteer in 1919. He was appointed a political commissar and later attended the school for Red officers, holding several commands on the Western Front. In 1923, he retired from the Red Army with the rank of Brigadier General. From 1923 to 1925, he was the Consul General of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to Persia. Thereafter, he became associated with the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade and between 1929 and 1931 he was Director General of Imports in France and Italy. In 1932, he was official Agent for the Soviet Union in Belgium, and in 1935, he was a member of the Soviet delegation to Poland. Between 1934 and 1935, he was in charge of the exportation of all products of the Soviet automobile and aviation industries. In December, 1935, he was appointed to the Soviet Legation in Athens, Greece, and in 1937, he became the acting minister of the Russian Embassy in Athens, Greece, upon the death of the minister. During this period practically all of his friends and associates in the Soviet diplomatic service were victims of the purge in Russia. Fearing this purge, BARMINE fled to Paris, France, after his defection from the Russian diplomatic service. In 1940, BARMINE left Paris, France, and entered the United States. He was employed by the National Broadcasting Company, New York City, in the Monitoring of Foreign Broadcast Division; which division was taken over by the office of Strategic Services, and BARMINE was then employed by O.S.S. On December 23, 1942, BARMINE enlisted in the United States Army and he was discharged a short time thereafter in accordance with the ruling that eliminated men from military service who were over forty years old. Following his discharge, he was again employed by O.S.S. until December 1, 1944, when he was dismissed. While he was employed in O.S.S. he advised his superior, Mr. ULLMAN that it might be a source of embarrassment to the United State Government to have him in that agency, due to his background, and he also advised Mr. ULLMAN that DAVID ZABLODOWSKY, an employee in O.S.S., was a member of the Communist Party and was formerly a mail drop for the OGPU.

BARMINE formerly resided at 12 East 48th Street and 670 West End Avenue, New York City. He is the author of a book entitled, "ONE WHO SERVED," and he wrote an article for Readers Digest entitled, "THE NEW COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY," which appeared on the newstands the same day he was dismissed from O.S.S.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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100-176949-  
NOT RECORDED

119 OCT 25 1949

LWS:CHF  
NY 65-14920

BARMINE is a citizen of the United States, and he is employed in the Russian Section of the Voice of America, U. S. Department of State, New York City. BARMINE was divorced from Mari Pavlides in 1948, and he married EDITH KERMIT ROOSEVELT, the granddaughter of the late President THEODORE ROOSEVELT, at Northport, Long Island, New York, on September 2, 1948.

On December 14, 1948, ALEXANDER GREGORY - GRAFF BARMINE was interviewed by Special Agents ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE and FRANCIS X. PLANT. He stated that, at the instigation of some mutual friends in the Socialist Party of France, he visited WLATER KRIVITSKY at his hotel room in Paris, France during the early part of 1938. He understood that KRIVITSKY was also defected from the Soviet Intelligence Service at that time, and being suspicious of KRIVITSKY, he told KRIVITSKY that he was probably a GPU Agent searching for BARMINE in an attempt to kill him or to return him to Russia. He stated that KRIVITSKY denied being a member of the GPU and insisted that he had been an agent of Soviet Military Intelligence. BARMINE stated that, in an attempt to establish the reliability of KRIVITSKY, he asked KRIVITSKY to supply him with the names of certain people in Moscow, Russia, who should be known to him if he had been in Military Intelligence. He stated KRIVITSKY complied by naming a number of persons, none of whom BARMINE could recall at the present time. He stated he asked KRIVITSKY to name some of the persons who were working for Soviet Military Intelligence in America and KRIVITSKY replied by naming about ten persons, including GEORGE MINK, ALGER HISS, and HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

BARMINE stated that, in 1945 or 1946, he dined in the home of a couple, whose names he could not recall, but who lived in Westchester County, New York. He stated that after dinner a discussion was had concerning the number of Communists working in the United States Government; that the names of several persons were mentioned but the only name he recalled was ALGER HISS. He stated ALGER HISS was referred to by these people as being a Communist, and he thought they described him as being Chief Counsel in the United States Department of State.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Lish Whitson *MC*

DATE: November 10, 1949

FROM : E. M. Gregg *EMG*SUBJECT: ALEXANDER BARMINE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

*ep 1-1*

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Ismail Akhmedov, former (1941) Chief of the Fourth (Technological) Section of the Soviet Military Intelligence Service, was interviewed at Istanbul, Turkey by a Bureau representative in October and November of 1948. Akhmedov stated that although he had seen a picture of Alexander Barmine in a recent newspaper, he had never seen him in Russia and knew nothing of his former activity as a Soviet official. Akhmedov stated that, to his knowledge, Barmine had not been a member of the Soviet Military Intelligence Service.

Recommendation

It is suggested that the above be made a part of the case file in this matter for possible future reference.

cc - 100-351199

EMG:EFF

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP7MAC/HES*  
ON 10-3-89  
255,089

Classified by *SP7MAC/PSK*  
Declassify on: *OADR*  
*7/22/88*

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UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE

RECORDED: 6

EX - 8

4 NOV 16 1949

*57 NOV 23 1949 14*

INDEXED

DATE: *8-1-58**photograph cards only*~~SECRET~~

EMG

UNRECORDED - FILED IN 100-351199-2

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

FROM : L. B. Nichols

DATE: August 4, 1951

SUBJECT:

ALEXANDER C. BARMINE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/27/88 BY SP-7 MAC/PSK

Tolson ☒  
Ladd ☒  
Clegg ☐  
Glavin ☐  
Nichols ☐  
Rosen ☐  
Tracy ☐  
Harbo ☐  
Alden ☒  
Belmont ☒  
Laughlin ☐  
Mohr ☐  
Tele. Room ☐  
Nease ☐  
Gandy ☐

Congressman George Dondero asked me to come by his office, which I did on Thursday, August 2nd. He gave me the attached correspondence, wherein Nicholas Shustakewich, of the Ukrainian Radio Hour, 16213 Washburn Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, complains about Alexander Barmin's being a former member of the Russian Secret Police. Dondero had been following Barmin's testimony and could not reconcile his testimony with Shustakewich's allegations. He thought we should have this and we might want to see Shustakewich, just to be certain that we had all information in his possession. I told him this would be a good idea and that we would make an immediate check and if it appeared desirable have our Agents interview Shustakewich.

Dondero stated that he had made a speech over WJR, a copy of which is attached, on July 27th; that as a result of this Shustakewich called him.

It is suggested the Security Division decide whether he should be interviewed and; if so, have it done. We, of course, should return the originals of this correspondence to Dondero and he would like to be advised of the outcome.

LBN:hmc

Attachment

cc: Mr. Belmont

RECORDED - 9

INDEXED

100-176949-21  
AUG 24 1951

57 OCT 19 1951

~~SECRET~~

SECRET - AIR COURIER

Date: February 8, 1951  
To: Legal Attache  
London, England  
From: J. Edgar Hoover, Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Subject: FEDOR GEORGEVITCH KISELEV, WAS.  
ESPIONAGE - R

Bourlet 1-15-51.

The latest information in Bureau files concerning Alexander Barmine is a news clipping dated 8-10-50, which reflects that Barmine was still in the United States and employed by the Voice of America as of that date. All information obtained by the Bureau from Barmine concerning captioned subject has previously been made available to you.

ALL INFORMATION ON THIS  
PAGE IS CLASSIFIED ~~Secret~~  
UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE

cc - Foreign Service Desk

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Declassify on: ~~OADP~~ 2/17/00

65-358015-15  
65-59817  
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Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

65-58015  
cc - 100-176949  
RDG:dmd

~~SECRET~~

61 MAR 16 1951

~~SECRET~~  
American Embassy  
1, Grosvenor Square  
London, W. 1

~~SECRET~~

SECRET - AIR COURIER

Date: January 15, 1951  
To: Director, FBI  
From: Legal Attache  
London, England  
Subject: FEDOR GEORGEVITCH KISELEV, was  
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference previous correspondence regarding the above-captioned matter.

Pursuant to a request just now received from [ ] I would appreciate being advised whether ALEXANDER BARMINE is still in the United States and also whether any information, which is in addition to that already furnished this office, has been obtained from him.

JAC:CFJ  
65-595

ALL INFORMATION IN THIS  
CASE IS CLASSIFIED *Secret*  
UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE

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Declassify on: *ON* *2/17/00*

*100-176949-70*  
NOT RECORDED  
75 FEB 21 1951

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ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: October 11, 1951

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: ALEXANDER BARMINE  
 TESTIMONY BEFORE McCARRAN COMMITTEE  
 MAY 5, 1951  
 VOLUME 21, PAGES 1-46

SP-7MAC/PSK 7/22/88

#240,081

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 3-21-84 BY SP-7MAC/PSK

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

PURPOSE:

To submit a review of the testimony of Alexander Barmine given in Executive Session before the McCarran Committee on May 5, 1951. Since this testimony was furnished the Bureau on a confidential basis, no dissemination of any of the information contained in this transcript should be made even to the field.

OTHER NOT SUBJECTED UNDER FOIA DO NOT DISSEMINATE

Handwritten signature/initials

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JFW:djb

INDEXED - 139

RECORDED - 139

EX-78

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 18

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FILE 100-176949SERIAL 22

## COVER PAGES

☐ AIRTEL  
☐ REPORT  
☐ LETTER

☐ REPORT  
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☐ TELETYPE  
☒ MEMO  
☐ OTHER

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Other		Other	
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## OUTSIDE AGENCIES TO BE NOTIFIED:

( ) Action (Peace Corps)

( ) AID

Air Force ( ) OSI ( ) AFIS

Army ( ) ACSI ( ) Other

( ) BATF ( ) Bu Prisons

( ) CIA ( ) CAB

( ) OPM ( ) Customs

( ) DEA ( ) DIA

DOJ ( ) Criminal Div.

( ) Security Div.

( ) DOE ( ) FCC

( ) HHS ( ) HUD

( ) ICC ( ) INS

( ) IRS

Navy ( ) NIS ( ) ONI

( ) NRC ( ) NSA

( ) Postal Service

( ) State Dept.

DOT ( ) Coast Guard

( ) FAA

( ) USSS

( ) VISTA

( ) Bufiles ( ) Others

10 cfr123-2838-NR#285,090

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

FROM : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: October 4, 1951

SUBJECT: ALEXANDER G. BARMINE, aka.,  
Alexander Gregory Graft Barmine,  
Alexandre Barmine  
ESPIONAGE - RNIKIFOR JAKOB HRYHORIEV, aka.,  
Nikita Hryhoryiw,  
Nikita Grigoriev  
ESPIONAGE - R

Classified by 507 MAC/PSK

Declassify on: OADR

2/27/88

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.PURPOSE:

To inform you of the developments in this case as reflected in the interview with Nicholas Shustakewich, Detroit, writer of two letters to Congressman George A. Dondero, relative to his speech of July 27, 1951.

BACKGROUND:

On August 2, 1951, Congressman Dondero furnished the Bureau with a copy of a radio address on "Your Congress," in which he devoted considerable attention to the Voice of America program. He was contacted telephonically after his speech by Nicholas Shustakewich of the Ukrainian Radio Hour, Detroit, who subsequently wrote him two letters in which he alleged that the Russian and Ukrainian divisions of the Voice of America are infiltrated by pro-Russian travelers and Marxists, and further, that Barmine, a former political attache of the Soviet Embassy in Greece, is now head of the Russian and Ukrainian divisions of the Voice of America and that he believes that Barmine was planted by the Soviet espionage and is still a Soviet agent. He further alleged that Nikita Hryhoryiw (Grigoriev), Barmine's assistant with the Voice of America, is a pro-Russian Socialist Marxist.

My memorandum of August 10 recommended that the material furnished the Bureau by Dondero, namely the copy of his speech and the two letters from Shustakewich, be referred to Assistant to the Director Nichols for return to Dondero, and that Dondero be advised that the Bureau will interview Shustakewich. The Detroit Office was instructed to interview Shustakewich relative to the allegations made.

100-176949  
123-1869  
123-2838RECORDED 121  
INDEXED 121  
(Barmine)  
(Barmine)  
(Hryhoriev)

OCT 10 1951

Attachments  
BVM:djb

57 OCT 19 1951

SECRET

Tolson ✓  
Ladd ✓  
Clegg ✓  
Glavin ✓  
Nichols ✓  
Rosen ✓  
Tracy ✓  
Harbo ✓  
Belmont ✓  
Mohr ✓  
Tele. Room ✓  
Nease ✓  
Gandy ✓

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26 OCT 17 1974

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~~SECRET~~

Bureau files reflect that Barmine was the subject of a Voice of America special inquiry investigation in 1948. No derogatory information was developed other than that [redacted] of the New York Office advised on August 1, 1942, that Soviet representatives at Washington, D. C., had told him that Barmine was a very dangerous person and should not be in the United States Armed Forces. The informant also received information that Barmine had been a former brigadier general in the Red Army who had sold out to Trotsky and escaped the purge by fleeing to America. (123-1869-22,27). Barmine has been interviewed on several occasions by the New York Office and has been cooperative. (100-176949)

b2  
b7D

Regarding Hryhoriev, the report of SA William A. Lamb dated April 12, 1949, at New York, reflects that Hryhoriev is generally known as being violently anti-Communist and anti-Fascist and is a person of excellent character. (123-2838) According to the report of SA Elwood A. Pett dated April 14, 1949, at Philadelphia, Hryhoriev was considered to be Socialist and anti-Communist and is not highly regarded by Ukrainians in the United States because of his Socialist views.

Bureau files reflect further that Shustakewich is identical with the subject of Detroit file 62-681 and that he was investigated in 1933 for allegedly impersonating a Polish Consular officer. In connection with this investigation, Shustakewich was examined on two occasions by two different doctors and found to be insane. After a hearing on the matter of the impersonation, the case was dismissed and the United States Attorney in Detroit declined to prosecute. In 1944 Shustakewich advised a confidential source that he had informed Mr. Gromyko of the Soviet Embassy about Ukrainian War Relief and suggested the title of Soviet Union War Relief, rather than Russian War Relief, since the former would indicate that relief is being sent to all republics of the Soviet Union, including the Ukrainian Republic. (U) (S)

In 1950 Shustakewich was rejected for the position of Bureau Translator because of his age and the fact that he might be a security risk.

Shustakewich was interviewed on September 11, 1951, by the Detroit Office and was unable to furnish any further information concerning Barmine. He feels that Barmine was planted in the United States by Soviet espionage and this feeling is based on the fact that he does not believe that a Russian who held the position Barmine held would be capable of defection. He stated that most of the information reflecting

- 2 -  
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that Barmine was a former political attache for the Soviet Embassy at Athens, Greece, in addition to his being a trusted NKVD agent, had previously appeared in anti-Communist Ukrainian newspapers published abroad. He stated that he has met Barmine only once, which was in New York in 1948.

Shustakewich produced a recent letter written to him by one Wasyi Mudry, 26 Riverview Place, Yonkers, New York, which contained comments on each of the twelve persons who are employed on the Ukrainian Desk of the Voice of America. Most of the persons were described by Mudry as being Socialist-revolutionaries, Marxist or Socialist. Shustakewich could furnish no information regarding Soviet espionage on any of the persons mentioned. This information is not being included in the blind memorandum to Congressman Dondero.

Shustakewich advised that Mudry would be cooperative with Bureau agents in the event of an interview.

According to Shustakewich, when the Ukrainian Desk was being established in the Voice of America a panel was set up consisting of Ukrainian experts who were to judge the applicants who applied for positions on the Ukrainian Desk. Phillip Mosley, an American professor in the Russian Division of Columbia University, New York City, was asked to join this panel to help judge the applicants. Shustakewich is of the opinion that the members of this panel were greatly influenced by Hryhoriev and others, and he based his opinion on the type of individuals who are currently employed on the Ukrainian Desk.

A lead was set out for the New York Office to interview Mudry concerning the information he furnished in his letter to Shustakewich. New York will also interview Phillip Mosley to determine if any influence was exerted in regard to the selection of individuals for the Ukrainian Desk.

Shustakewich stated that in August, 1948, he went to New York where he was interviewed by Charles Thayer, Chief of the International Broadcasting Division, Voice of America, concerning his application for employment on the Ukrainian Desk of the Voice of America. He was told that he was a "Ukrainian separatist." His application was rejected.

~~SECRET~~

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Shustakewich could furnish no definite information relating to the Russian Desk of the Voice of America, but felt that since Barmine is also in charge of this desk there would be little difference in the type of individuals who are employed there.

It is noteworthy that Shustakewich was declared insane by two different doctors, as described above, and also that he was rejected for employment by the Voice of America in 1948. The possibility exists that he was disgruntled by the fact that he was not accepted by the Voice of America. This point is evidenced in Shustakewich's statement that upon being turned down, after his interview with Charles Thayer, he formed the opinion that Thayer was influenced by members of the Russian Desk of the Voice of America, although at another point in the interview with the Detroit agents he states he could furnish no definite information relating to the Russian Desk of the Voice of America other than the fact that Barmine is in charge of this desk.

Attached is a blind memorandum containing background information and the results of the interview with Shustakewich. It is to be noted that in the memorandum of Assistant to the Director Nichols, dated August 4, 1951, Congressman Dondero wished to be advised of the outcome of our interview with Shustakewich.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that consideration be given to furnishing the attached blind memorandum to Congressman George A. Dondero. If you approve, it is recommended that the blind memorandum be routed to Mr. Nichols to handle. It is recommended further that the attached letters and the copy of the speech of Dondero likewise be routed to Mr. Nichols for return to Dondero.

Nichols  
to handle  
with Dondero  
1072  
6/12  
H

✓  
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~~SECRET~~



October 4, 1951

RE: NICHOLAS SHUSTAKEWICH - Summary

Mr. Nicholas Shustakewich was interviewed on September 11, 1951, concerning his allegations that the Russian and Ukrainian divisions of the Voice of America are infiltrated by pro-Russian fellow travelers and Marxists.

With regard to Alexander Barmine, Shustakewich states that he has met him only once, at which time he, (Shustakewich), was making application for a position with Voice of America.

Shustakewich advised that he was unable to furnish any further information concerning Barmine other than that already provided in his letters of July 30 and 31, namely, that it was his opinion that Barmine, who was formerly a trusted agent of the Soviet NKVD and a political attache for the Soviet Embassy at Athens, Greece, was planted by the Soviet espionage and is still a Soviet agent.

In August, 1948, Shustakewich went to New York in answer to a letter he received from the State Department inquiring as to whether or not he would be interested in a position with the Voice of America. Shustakewich was granted an interview, after which he was informed that he would not be employed.

Shustakewich expressed a feeling that because the majority of the members of the Ukrainian Desk are from the Eastern Ukraine and, in his opinion, are politically Socialist, and due to the general feeling of the Ukrainian displaced persons abroad, the Ukrainian Desk in the Voice of America consists of pro-Russian followers.

Shustakewich also stated that in the February 20, 1949, issue of the "Ukrainian Tribune," a Ukrainian newspaper formerly published in Munich, Germany, an article appeared on page 2, columns 3 and 4, wherein Ukrainian displaced persons over there expressed resentment to the VOA broadcast. This article stated that a broadcast of the VOA is no different than one coming

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DATE 7/22/88 BY SP-TMK/PSK

ENCLOSURE

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
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Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



from Soviet Russia. It also expressed additional dissatisfaction over the fact that Barmine was at the head of the broadcasts.

Shustakewich stated he met Hryhoryiw, (Hryhoriev), in Scranton, Pennsylvania, during the time he was co-editor of "Narodna Volya." He also advised that Hryhoryiw wrote Socialistic articles in this newspaper and was held in low regard by the majority of the Ukrainians in the United States. He further stated Hryhoryiw later went to Canada where he continued his Socialistic writings and activities.

It is noted that Shustakewich, in 1932, was declared insane by two different doctors after an examination. This examination arose as a consequence of an investigation based on the fact that Shustakewich impersonated a Polish Consular officer in Detroit in March of 1932 by authenticating contracts in connection with real estate in Poland.

SAC, New York

October 4, 1951

Director, FBI

ALEXANDER D. BARNETT, aka.,  
Alexander Gregory Graff Barnino,  
Alexandro Barnino  
ESPIONAGE - R  
Your files 100-69126  
123-1270

100-177629  
DEKHOV JAKOV ILYICH, aka.,  
Mikhail Ilyich,  
Mikhail Grigoriev  
ESPIONAGE - R  
Your file 123-1837

Rebulet dated September 17, 1951.

You are instructed to interview Mr. Lloyd Rudy, 26  
Riverview Place, Yonkers, New York, and Professor Phillip Wesley  
of Columbia University, New York, relative to the individuals and  
the matter mentioned in rebulet. You should submit the results of  
these interviews under separate and proper captions with the proper  
number of copies.

100-177629 - Barnino  
123-1270 " "

123-2639 - Ilyich

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/22/88 BY SP-7 MAC/PSK

BVM:djb:njf

DUPLICATE YELLOW

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
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Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-177629-38

Barn

Director, FBI

September 17, 1951

SAC, Detroit

ALEXANDER G. BARMINE, aka.  
Alexander Gregory Graft Barmine,  
Alexandre Barmine  
ESPIONAGE - R

NIKITA HRYHORIV, aka.  
Nikita Grigoriev, Nikifor Jakob Hryhoriev  
ESPIONAGE - R

(Bufile 123-1869)

ReBulet 8/10/51.

On September 11, 1951, NICHOLAS SHUSTAKEWICH, 16213 Washburn, Detroit, was interviewed concerning the allegations he made regarding the possible espionage activities on the part of ALEXANDER G. BARMINE, head of the Russian and Ukrainian divisions of the Voice of America, and his assistant NIKITA HRYHORIV, and the fact that the Russian and Ukrainian divisions of the Voice of America are infiltrated by pro-Russian travelers and Marxists.

SHUSTAKEWICH was unable to furnish any further information concerning BARMINE other than what is contained in referenced letter. He stated most of the information reflecting that BARMINE was a former political attache for the Soviet Embassy at Athens, Greece, in addition to being a trusted NKVD agent, had previously appeared in anti-Communist Ukrainian newspapers published abroad. His reason for feeling that BARMINE was planted in the United States by Soviet espionage is based on the fact that he does not believe a Russian who held the position BARMINE did would be capable of defection. In regard to this, SHUSTAKEWICH put up the following question: "Can you imagine a man like J. EDGAR HOOVER going over to Russia and being placed in charge of Soviet propaganda against the United States?" SHUSTAKEWICH also mentioned the fact that the FBI has all information on BARMINE's background and past activities.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

FJK:MAB  
65-2392

cc: DE 65-2393  
New York (4)

DATE 7/22/86 BY SP-7 MAC/PSK

SE 25

100-176949  
NOT RECORDED  
53 SEP 22 1951

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

COPY FILED IN 123-1869-36



Letter to the Director  
September 17, 1951

RE: ALEXANDER G. BARMINE, aka.  
ESPIONAGE - R

NIKITA KRYKHORYEV, aka.  
ESPIONAGE - R

SHUSTAKOVICH stated he met BARMINE on only one occasion which was in the fall of 1948 when SHUSTAKOVICH went to New York City for an interview in regard to a job with the VOA. BARMINE did not interview SHUSTAKOVICH and nothing transpired between the two other than the fact that they met each other.

Concerning NIKITA KRYKHORYEV, it should be noted a special inquiry investigation was conducted on NIKIFOR JAKOB KRYKHORYEV for a position with the VOA. This individual is undoubtedly identical with NIKITA KRYKHORYEV. Bufile is 123-2838.

In the report of SA BRUCE A. FLET dated April 14, 1949, at Philadelphia, allegations were made that KRYKHORYEV was a Socialist because of his Socialistic writings in "Narodna Volya" (People's Will), a Ukrainian newspaper published in Scranton, Pennsylvania; and an organ of the Ukrainian Working Men's Association. KRYKHORYEV was co-editor of this newspaper in 1940 and 1941 and was held in low regard by the Ukrainians throughout the United States. The New York Office has a copy of the above-mentioned report.

SHUSTAKOVICH stated he met KRYKHORYEV in Scranton, Pennsylvania, during the time he was co-editor of "Narodna Volya." He also advised that KRYKHORYEV wrote Socialistic articles in this newspaper and was held in low regard by the majority of the Ukrainians in the United States. He further stated KRYKHORYEV later went to Canada where he continued his Socialistic writings and activities.

According to SHUSTAKOVICH, a close friend of KRYKHORYEV is YAROSLAV CHYZ who was co-editor of "Narodna Volya" at the same time KRYKHORYEV was. It should be noted that CHYZ was listed as a reference in KRYKHORYEV's application for employment with the VOA. In addition, SHUSTAKOVICH stated that CHYZ is quite friendly with R. ABRAMOVICH (also spelled ABRAMOVICH) and a MARGOLIN.

Letter to the Director  
September 17, 1951

RE: ALEXANDER G. BARMINE, aka.  
ESPIONAGE - R

NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV, aka.  
ESPIONAGE - R

R. ABRAMOVICH, according to SHUSTAKEWICH, is a Ukrainian Socialist who wrote an article in the July 8, 1951, issue of the New York Times dealing with Russian history. This article was later answered by a NICHOLAS PRYCHODKA, a displaced person from the Soviet Ukraine who wrote the book, "Moscow's Drive for World Domination." PRYCHODKA's article appeared in the August 7, 1951, issue of "Svoboda," a Ukrainian daily published in the United States. In this article, PRYCHODKA claims that ABRAMOVICH's article had attempted to disorganize American thought and had defended the interests of Russian imperialism.

SHUSTAKEWICH advised that MARGOLIN is a Socialist who was the former Minister of Jewish Affairs in the Ukraine after World War I.

According to SHUSTAKEWICH, when the Ukrainian Desk was being established in the VOA, a panel was set up consisting of Ukrainian experts who were to judge the applicants who applied for positions on the Ukrainian Desk. PHILIP MOSLEY, an American professor in the Russian Division, Columbia University, New York, was asked to join this panel to help judge the applicants. In regard to this, SHUSTAKEWICH exhibited a letter which he received from the State Department dated January 28, 1949, setting forth the information that MOSLEY was to be a member of this panel.

SHUSTAKEWICH is of the opinion the members of this panel were greatly influenced by KHRUSHCHEV, CHYZ, MARGOLIN and ABRAMOVICH. SHUSTAKEWICH based his opinion on the type of individuals who are currently employed on the Ukrainian Desk and the friendship existing between the above four individuals.

SHUSTAKEWICH produced a letter which he recently received from a WASYL MUDRY who is currently residing at 26 Riverview Place, Yonkers, New York. This letter contained the names of twelve persons who are employed on the Ukrainian Desk of the VOA. There were also comments appearing beside the names of these persons.

Letter to the Director  
September 17, 1951

RE: ALEXANDER G. BARMINE, aka.  
ESPIONAGE - R

NIKITA HRYHORYIW, aka.  
ESPIONAGE - R

According to SHUSTAKEWICH, MUDRY is a Ukrainian displaced person who knows the members of the Ukrainian Desk. He was the Ukrainian minority leader in the Polish Senate prior to HITLER's attack on Poland.

The following are the names and comments about each of the employees of the Ukrainian Desk as contained in MUDRY's letter to SHUSTAKEWICH and as translated by SHUSTAKEWICH:

Professor NIKIFOR HRYHORYIW - assistant to BARMINE, is American citizen; politically is a Socialist revolutionary.

Professor VALENTINE SCHUKAYEVSKY - displaced person from Eastern Ukraine (USSR) and assistant to NIKIFOR HRYHORYIW; holds same political views as HRYHORYIW.

NICHOLAS STEPANEKO - displaced person and member of the Ukrainian Socialist Revolutionary Party. His political views are very left and he conforms completely with the Bolsheviks including the nationalization of all industry; is also a Russian federalist.

IVAN (JOHN) KOLOSIV - displaced person and new immigrant from Soviet Russia; is an actor with limited talent and holds same political views as the Socialist Revolutionary Party.

LIDIA DRAHNEVSKA - displaced person from the Soviet Ukraine. Serves as interpreter. Political views are between the Socialist Revolutionary Party and the Union of Ukrainian National Democrats.

LUDMILA IVCHENKO - new immigrant and the only one who stands for the principles of the Ukrainian Congress Committee (SHUSTAKEWICH advised this is an anti-Communist American organization).



Letter to the Director  
September 17, 1951

RE: ALEXANDER G. BARMINE, aka.  
ESPIONAGE - R

NIKITA HRYHORYIW, aka.  
ESPIONAGE - R

Mrs. TETIANA KOTIK - the only Ukrainian displaced person from the Western Ukraine; is a nationalist and holds democratic political views.

PRYCHODKA - This man and his wife work here. Both are displaced persons and politically are Socialists.

Professor PANTALAYON KOVALIVA - displaced person from the Eastern Ukraine. Politically is more or less balanced; is not an extremist.

GREGOR (GEORGE) DENYSENKO - displaced person from the Eastern Ukraine (USSR) and a Socialist Revolutionary.

EUGENIA VINNICHENKO - displaced person from the Eastern Ukraine. Is an opera singer. Is the announcer on the VOA.

Mrs. ZALEVSKA - American citizen; came to United States in 1938 or 1939. Is a Socialist Revolutionary and a Marxist.

Indices of the Detroit Office are negative concerning YAROSLAV CHYZ, R. ABRAMOVICH and MARGOLIN. With the exception of HRYHORYIW, Indices are also negative regarding the employees of the Ukrainian Desk of the VOA.

SHUSTAKEWICH claims to be one of the original persons who was responsible for the establishment of the Ukrainian Desk in the VOA. He produced a letter from the State Department dated April 26, 1947, wherein the State Department expressed its thanks for his interest in wanting a Ukrainian language broadcast.

SHUSTAKEWICH exhibited a letter which he received from the State Department dated July 14, 1948, inquiring as to whether or not he would be interested in a position with the VOA.

SHUSTAKEWICH stated he went to New York City on August 18, 1948, where he was interviewed by CHARLES THAYER, Chief of the International Broadcasting Division, VOA. This



Letter to the Director  
September 17, 1951

RE: ALEXANDER G. BARMINE, aka.  
ESPIONAGE - R

NIKITA HRYHORVYI, aka.  
ESPIONAGE - R

was the occasion when SHUSTAKEWICH met BARMINE. During the interview THAYER told SHUSTAKEWICH that he was a "Ukrainian separatist" and that it was not the policy of the State Department to advocate the separation of the Ukraine from Russia. In addition, Mr. THAYER told SHUSTAKEWICH that he was not familiar with the present day idioms of the Ukrainian language. In view of the above two faults THAYER told SHUSTAKEWICH that he had to reject his application.

In view of this SHUSTAKEWICH is of the opinion that THAYER was influenced by members of the Russian Desk of the VOA as to what type of individuals to select for the Ukrainian Desk even though the panel of Ukrainian experts had not been formed as yet which was to judge the applicants and decide whether or not they were suited for the job.

SHUSTAKEWICH also stated that in the February 20, 1949, issue of the "Ukrainian Tribune," a Ukrainian newspaper formerly published in Munich, Germany, an article appeared on page 4, columns 3 and 4, wherein Ukrainian displaced persons over there expressed resentment to the VOA broadcast. This article stated that a broadcast of the VOA is no different than one coming from Soviet Russia. It also expressed additional dissatisfaction over the fact that BARMINE was at the head of the broadcasts.

SHUSTAKEWICH stated in view of the fact that the majority of the members of the Ukrainian Desk are from the Eastern Ukraine (USSR) and politically are Socialists and the fact that CHARLES THAYER made mention to him as a "Ukrainian separatist" and due to the general feeling of the Ukrainian displaced persons abroad, he feels that the Ukrainian Desk in the VOA consists of pro-Russian followers, all of whom claim to be anti-Soviet. SHUSTAKEWICH advised the only difference between a Socialist and a Communist is that the Communist advocates the overthrow of a government by force.

SHUSTAKEWICH could furnish no definite information relating to the Russian Desk of the VOA but felt that since BARMINE is also in charge of this desk, there would be little difference in the type of individuals who are employed there.

Letter to the Director  
September 17, 1951

RE: ALEXANDER G. BARMINE, aka.  
ESPIONAGE - R

NIKITA HRYHORYIV, aka.  
ESPIONAGE - R

Inasmuch as SHUSTAKWICH could furnish no information regarding Soviet espionage, individual cases are not being opened at this time on any of the employees of the Ukrainian Desk of the VOA.

It is requested, however, that WASYL MUDRY, 26 Riverview Place, Yonkers, New York, be interviewed by the New York Office for any additional information in his possession relating to the employees of the Ukrainian Desk of the VOA. SHUSTAKWICH advised that MUDRY undoubtedly would be cooperative with Bureau agents.

The New York Office should also consider an interview with PHILIP MOSLEY of the Columbia University, New York, in order to determine whether or not any influence was exerted by HRYHORYIV, GHYZ, ABRAMOVICH or MARGOLIN in the selection of employees for the Ukrainian Desk.

Mr. NICHOLAS SHUSTAKWICH has furnished the Detroit Office with information in the past relating to various Ukrainian activities in Detroit. He requests that his name be kept confidential.

No further action is being contemplated by the Detroit Office UACB.

RUC.

**SECRET**

D. H. Ladd

August 10, 1951

A. H. Belmont

ALEXANDER G. BARMINE, aka.  
Alexander Gregory Graft Barmine,  
Alexandre Barmine  
ESPIONAGE - R

Classified by SP-2 MAC/PSK  
Declassify on: OADR  
28590 7/22/88

NIKITA KRYKHORYIN, aka.  
Nikita Grigoriev  
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

URGENT

To recommend that the attached radio address of Congressman George A. Dondero on July 27, 1951, and the two letters Dondero received from Nicholas Shustakewich, dated July 30, and July 31, 1951, be referred to Assistant Director Nichols for return to Dondero, and that Dondero be advised that the Bureau will interview Shustakewich.

DETAILS:

After Congressman Dondero made his radio address on July 27, 1951, in which he mentioned the "Voice of America" program, Shustakewich, of the Ukrainian Radio Hour, Detroit, telephonically contacted Dondero and then sent him two letters dated July 30, and July 31, 1951. In his letters Shustakewich alleged that the Russian and Ukrainian divisions of the "Voice of America" are infiltrated by pro-Russian travelers and Marxists, and that this is the reason why the broadcasts are futile and damaging to our national policy. He further alleged that Barmine, a former political attache of the Soviet Embassy in Greece, is now head of the Russian and Ukrainian divisions of the "Voice of America," and that he believes that Barmine was planted by the Soviet espionage and is still a Soviet agent. He further alleged that Nikita Krykhoryin (Grigoriev) is Barmine's assistant and nominal head of the Ukrainian division of the "Voice of America," and that he is a pro-Russian Socialist Marxist.

Barmine was the subject of a "Voice of America" special inquiry in 1948, and has been interviewed by the New York Office on several occasions. (123-1869, and 100-176949)

January 1951  
Attachments

123-1869

100-176949

Nikita Krykhoryin, aka,

NOT RECORDED

126 AUG 30 1951

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

**SECRET**

57 OCT 19 1951

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-176949-21

- 7 ENCL.
- Tolson
  - Ladd
  - Clegg
  - Glavin
  - Nichols
  - Rosen
  - Tracy
  - Harbo
  - Belmont
  - Mohr
  - Tele. Room
  - Nease
  - Gandy



~~SECRET~~

Bureau files fail to reflect that Kryhoryw was over the subject of a Bureau investigation and fails to reflect anything which can definitely be identified with him.

The Detroit Office advised in 1943 that Nicholas Shustakewich, 16215 Washburn Street, Detroit, Michigan, a radio newscaster who received an anonymous letter because of his alleged anti-Russian remarks, was identical with Nicholas Shustakewich, who was investigated in 1933 by the Detroit Office. The writer of the letter to Congressman Randers gives the address of 16215 Washburn Street. Shustakewich was a Notary Public and allegedly impersonated a Polish Consular officer in Detroit, Michigan, in 1932, by authenticating contracts in connection with real estate in Poland owned by one Apolonia Guzytek, of Detroit. Records of the Probate Court, County Building, Detroit, reflect that Shustakewich was examined on January 20, 1932, and on January 21, 1932, by two different doctors and found to be insane; however, a hearing was had on the matter and the case dismissed on March 7, 1932. The Assistant United States Attorney, Detroit, declined prosecution on the alleged impersonation, although he stated that in his own mind there was no doubt as to the guilt of Shustakewich. (62-23748)

Shustakewich was also designated by the Detroit Office in 1943 as a temporary confidential informant in connection with the investigation of the Organization for the Rebirth of the Ukraine, of which he was a member, and which organization reportedly sought to establish an independent Ukraine with a republican form of government. (102-3-298, 235, and 61-10487-83)

In 1942, Shustakewich was reported to be Vice-President of the Ukrainian Federation of Michigan, reportedly a coordinating group intended to harmonize the programs of the various Ukrainian organizations in Michigan. (61-10487-83)

Shustakewich was also interviewed in 1942, in connection with the investigation of the United Hetman Organizations, Inc., an organization reportedly seeking to establish an independent Ukraine (61-9183-52X), and in 1943, in connection with the investigation of John C. Koss, a prominent Ukrainian leader in Detroit. (100-31429-5)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

(U) In 1946, a confidential source learned from Nicholas Shustakevitch, Director of the "Ukrainian Radio Hour," that he had informed Mr. Gromyko, of the Soviet Embassy, about Ukrainian War Relief, and had suggested the title of "Soviet Union War Relief," rather than "Russian War Relief," since the former would indicate that relief is being sent to all Republics of the Soviet Union, including the Ukrainian Republic. (65-30092-1698) (U)

In July, 1950, Shustakevitch made application for the position of Bureau translator, listing as a reference Congressman John D. Dingell. He was not favorably recommended because of his age and the fact he might be a security risk. (67-447422)

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the copy of the radio address given by Congressman Londers and the two letters which he received from Shustakevitch and which are attached hereto, be referred to Assistant Director Nichols for return to Londers and that Londers be advised that the Bureau will interview Shustakevitch. Photostatic copies of this material have been made for the Bureau files. Attached hereto is a letter to the Detroit Office requesting that Shustakevitch be interviewed immediately concerning his allegations.

~~SECRET~~

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: ALEXANDER BARMINE  
TESTIMONY BEFORE McCARRAN  
COMMITTEE, May 5, 1951,  
VOLUME 21, PAGES 1 - 46

DATE: October 16, 1951

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_

Ladd ☒

Clegg \_\_\_\_\_

Glavin \_\_\_\_\_

Nichols \_\_\_\_\_

Rosen \_\_\_\_\_

Tracy \_\_\_\_\_

Harbo \_\_\_\_\_

Belmont \_\_\_\_\_

Lohr \_\_\_\_\_

Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_

Nease \_\_\_\_\_

Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## PURPOSE:

\*Testimony of Alexander Barmine

To recommend that photostatic copies of instant testimony, given in Executive Session, be placed in the designated Bureau files.

DO NOT DISSEMINATERECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the attached photostatic copies of Barmine's testimony be placed in the designated files. Since this testimony was furnished the Bureau on a confidential basis; no dissemination of any of it should be made. The review of this testimony has been made the subject of a separate memorandum.

Attachment

JFW:dm  
100-64700  
62-88217

SP7 MAC/PSK 7/22/88  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/21/84 BY SP7 MAC/vp  
#240,081

EX-10

2 detached Filed with  
Copies

\* COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY  
Alexander Barmine EMPLOYED BY above EX-6  
(EMPL. CARD)

RECORDED - 50

INDEXED - 50

100-64700-23  
OCT 19 1951

50 NOV 2 1951

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It is noted that the pertinent information testified to by Barmine as set out above was already in Bureau files having been obtained through interviews with Barmine.

RECOMMENDATION:

Since there are no logical leads contained in the testimony of Barmine, no recommendation is being made at this time. At present the original testimony as furnished the Bureau by the McCarran Committee is being photostated on the completion of which memoranda will be written placing this testimony in appropriate files and requesting Mr. Nichols to return the original to the Committee. Since this testimony was furnished the Bureau on a strictly confidential basis, no dissemination of any of the information contained therein should be made even to the field.



~~SECRET~~

DETROIT 21, MICHIGAN

July 30, 1951

[Redacted]  
(Washington, D.C.)

Dear [Redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/22/88 BY SP-7MAC/PSK

Following our telephone conversation of Sunday, July 29th, I am sending you this note regarding the Russian and Ukrainian Divisions on the Voice of America Broadcasts.

I am in possession of valuable information, namely that Russian and Ukrainian Divisions are infiltrated by pro-Russian fellow travelers and Marxist's. The absolute majority of employees in both divisions are not American citizens but former D.P.'s. There is evidence that among them are many, who for reasons known best to them, and possibly known also to the Soviet government, escaped from Soviet Russia and came recently to the United States under the Congress act.

It is known, and has been published in the Ukrainian anti-communist press abroad, that the head of the Russian and Ukrainian Divisions of the Voice of America, Alexander Barmin, was a former political attache for the Soviet embassy at Athens, Greece, and was formerly a trusted agent of Soviet N.K.V.D. His assistant and nominal head of the Ukrainian Division is Nikita Hryhoryiw (Grigoriev) a pro-Russian socialist-marxist, well known to the Ukrainian Americans for his socialist activities in this country and in Canada.

This is the reason why the Ukrainian and Russian broadcasts to Soviet Union are not serving the purpose for which they were created, but instead are futile and damaging to our National policy.

If you are sincerely interested in doing something about this as an American patriot and not merely intending to use the material in my possession for Party politics, I will be glad to give you all the information I have, and I have much information available.

Please communicate with me upon your earliest arrival to the City so that we might arrange for a meeting in order to properly discuss the matter.

INDEXED

NOT RECORDED  
19 A

Sincerely yours

100-176749-24

File in

100-176749

5-BOM

For copy letter  
+ photo copy of Don Curcio  
space  
1123-1869-35

35 NOV 21 1951

SAC, New York (100-89123)

October 22, 1951

Director, FBI

ALEXANDER G. BARMINE, aka  
ESPIONAGE - R

NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV, aka  
ESPIONAGE - R

67721

Reurlet 10/11/51. Attached hereto is a copy of  
Bulet to Detroit dated August 10, 1951, and photostatic  
copies of the material described in that letter.

You will note that the enclosed copy of the  
August 10 letter reflects that your office should have  
received this letter with its enclosures. It is desired  
that you expedite this matter.

A thorough and diligent search should be made  
immediately to locate the copy of the letter originally  
forwarded your office and the Bureau should be promptly advised  
of the results.

Enclosures

8/2/88 JDMAC/PSK

NOTE: Incoming NY letter requested  
that Bureau forward to NY  
a copy of Bulet of 8/10/51  
to Detroit.

123-2838 (Hryhoruyw)  
cc-123-1869 (Barmine)  
cc-100-176949

100-176949-  
NOT RECORDED  
105 NOV 1 1951

BVN: CWF

DUPLICATE YELLOW

HANDLED BY  
STON 11/7/51

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Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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Algen \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Laughlin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
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Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_

50 NOV 15 1951

DETROIT 21, MICHIGAN

July 31, 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/22/88 BY SP-7MAC/PSK WAF/KS

tes

Washington, D.C.

Dear

Today the radio and press carried the news that senator McCarran's committee called Alexander Barmine, of whom I wrote you in my letter of July 30th, to testify against Owen Lattimore and Joseph Barnes.

I wish to bring to your attention and to warn you of the fact that it is a communist policy to expose those persons, who had at one time served the communist cause, but later have been either discredited or are of no use any longer to the communist cause. This is a technique the communists have used many times.

This is exactly what Barmine is doing probably at the command of the Soviet government in testifying against Lattimore. Lattimore already has been discredited for past connections and activities with communists and for serving the Soviet cause.

Why did not Barmine come out with facts against Lattimore, of whom he knew since 1933, a long time ago, say 5-8 years prior, but he is exposing Lattimore now, when he is already exposed?

Why did't Barmine disclose Lattimore years before, if he knew of Lattimore's communist activities? If Barmine had the interest of our American Government at heart, why did he not expose Lattimore last year, when senator McCarthy accused Lattimore of being Russia's top agent in this country and when Lattimore appeared before the Senate investigating committee? Why suddenly is he willing to reveal Lattimore at such a late date? It is simply a communist technique of a soviet agent to expose another soviet agent in order to cover up his own activities and to arouse public confidence in himself.

I wish to stress that, in testifying against Lattimore, Alexander's Barmine aim is to gain more confidence in American public opinion and to fool American government.

I state, that Alexander Barmine was planted by the Soviet espionage, because all circumstances point to that fact. I state that Alexander Barmine is still a Soviet agent and nothing else. 100-176949-25

In the interest of our government, Barmine should be investigated as to his American loyalty and he should be discharged from the position of a chief of the Russian and Ukrainian broadcasts on the Voice of America.

INDEXED - 120

On September 14, 1950 Assistant State Secretary Jack K. McFall wrote to Senator Homer Ferguson the following: In the case of Mr. Barmine, it should be noted that he became a naturalized American citizen in 1943. During the war, he served in the United States Army and in the Office of Strategic Services. He has been with the Department for almost one year.

DETROIT 21, MICHIGAN

b7D

-2-

and during this period his services have been entirely satisfactory to his superiors."

I can only pity the stupidity of Jack K. McFall's statement. Is not Lattimore American born and did not the same State Department stated on many occasions, that Lattimore's services were satisfactory to his superiors and that Lattimore did not dictate the Far Eastern policy to our State Department?

Sincerely yours

TELETYPE

DEC 11

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

7

9-48 P

WASH FROM NEW YORK 58

DIRECTOR

DEFERRED

ALEXANDER G. BARMINE, AKA, NIKITA HRYHORYIW, AKA, ESP-R. REBULET  
OCT TWO SIX. REPORT DELAYED. WILL SUREP BY DEC THIRTEEN.

SCHEIDT

HOLD  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/22/88 BY SP7MAC/PSK

RECORDED 2911

EX - 15

DEC 12 1951

61 JAN 3 1952

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 123-2121-1

## Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 12/1

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: *smc* ALEXANDER G. BARMINE aka  
 Alexander Gregory Graff Barmine,  
 Alexandre Barmine;  
 ESPIONAGE - R  
 Bufiles 100-176949, 123-1869

NIKIFOR JAKOB HRYHORIEV aka  
 Nikita Hryhoryiw, Nikita Grigoriev;  
 ESPIONAGE - R  
 Bufile 123-2838

Re Bureau letter 10/4/51.

PHILIP E. MOSELY, Director of the Russian Institute,  
 Columbia University, New York City, in an interview, advised as  
 follows:

He said that late in the fall of 1948, he was asked by CHARLES THAYER, then Director of the Voice of America, New York City, to assist in setting up the Ukrainian desk at Voice of America. MOSELY had previously assisted in setting up the Czechoslovakian, Slovak, Polish, Hungarian, and Rumanian desks at this agency. According to MOSELY, he and THAYER agreed that NIKIFOR HRYHORIEV would also be helpful in establishing this desk. HRYHORIEV has been in the United States since about 1920, MOSELY said, having previously been a native of Kiev. He said that HRYHORIEV was a former member of the Socialist Revolutionary Party in the Ukraine, which was the same political party to which ALEXANDER KERENSKY belonged. This Party, according to MOSELY, believed in the system of agrarian reform, similar to that advocated by THOMAS JEFFERSON in the United States. This reform, MOSELY said, consisted of the more equal distribution of land, with the large land owners being paid for the land which was taken from them. Further, according to MOSELY, the Socialist Revolutionary Party fought the Bolsheviks but they started too late and were not successful.

MOSELY also advised that 90 per cent of the Ukrainians in the United States came from the Western Ukraine. This part was under Austrian control and until 1918, was never under Russian domination. The entire Eastern Ukraine, of course, was controlled by Russia. The reason that 90 per cent of the Ukrainians in the United States came from Western Ukraine is that immigration from there was well organized, since that part of the country was under Austria.

Encs. 6

2 cc: Detroit (65-2373)

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100-69126

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Letter to Director  
NY 100-69126

67723

Further, MOSELY stated that it was the policy of the Voice of America, in hiring employees for that agency, not to employ anyone who advocated the separation of the Ukraine from Russia. According to MOSELY, the policy of the State Department of the United States is that the Ukraine should remain a part of Russia and not be separated from it. In view of this, MOSELY stated that the Voice of America felt that it should not go against this policy. However, MOSELY said that ever since the Ukrainian desk was established, the Ukrainian Separatists have tried to get one of their followers as the head of this desk. To date, they have not been successful, although MOSELY said their efforts are continuing. According to MOSELY, the Ukrainian Separatists in the United States belong to the Ukrainian Congress Committee.

Originally, MOSELY said that about 12 to 15 people were considered for the panel that was to examine the applicants for the Ukrainian desk. Finally this panel was composed of the following, in addition to MOSELY:

Professor CLARENCE A. ~~MANNING~~, Assistant Professor of Slavic Languages at Columbia University, author of numerous studies of Ukrainian history and literature, translator of numerous stories and poems from the Ukrainian;

Professor VALENTINE K. ~~SHUHAYEVSKY~~, 615 West 135th Street, New York City, educated in pre-revolutionary Ukraine and Russia, active in research in archaeology and director of museums in Poltava and Kiev, left Kiev in 1943;

Professor MIKOLA ~~HRYPHORIIV~~ (GRIGORIEV), 268 Seigel Street, Brooklyn, New York, native of Kiev region, active in the Ukrainian national movement 1917-20, professor at Kiev University, in exile in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Canada, and the United States since 1920;

Doctor T. ~~OLESIUK~~, born in Volhynia, lived in Kiev several years, lived in Eastern Poland after 1920, in the United States since 1946, a physician by training. His present address is Weaver H. Baker Memorial, TBC Sanitarium, Mission, Texas;



Letter to Director  
NY 100-69126

67725

Mrs. NICHOLAS SPAK, owner of 26 Riverview Place Yonkers, New York, advised that WASYL MUDRY has resided in an apartment at this address for about at least five months. She said that he is currently employed at the Ukrainian Congress Committee, 59 Church Street, New York City.

In view of this, and since Professor MOSELY previously advised that the Ukrainian Separatists are continuing efforts to have one of their own men appointed as head of the Ukrainian desk at Voice of America, it would seem that the allegations made by MUDRY, about various employees at Voice of America, arise from an internal fight among the Ukrainians in the United States. Therefore, if MUDRY is interviewed, it might appear that the Bureau might be favoring one side against another in this fight. In order to prevent the possibility of such a charge being made against the Bureau, it is the opinion of this office that MUDRY should not be interviewed. UACB, this interview will not be conducted.

*OK  
Rum*

*18-57* { For the information of the Bureau, a thorough and diligent search has been made, but Bureau letter to Detroit dated 8/10/51, together with copies of certain material attached thereto, has not been located. If this material is subsequently found, the Bureau will be advised. ✓

There are enclosed for the Bureau photostatic copies of certain documents made available by Professor MOSELY. These show the original method of selecting and testing the personnel for the Ukrainian desk at Voice of America.

For the further information of the Bureau, WASYL MUDRY mentioned in this letter is not identical with the WASYL MUDRYJ, who was the subject of an Internal Security R & PO investigation in this office, which case was closed with the report of SA(A) VICTOR TURYN, dated 12/28/50. This latter individual is still employed by Horn and Hardart Incorporated, 600 West 50th Street, New York City. He currently resides at 29 Avenue C, New York City.

Copies of this letter are being furnished to the Detroit Office for their information and assistance.

No further investigation is being conducted in this matter by this office and this case is being closed.

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU (6)

NEW YORK FILE 100-69126

BUFILES 100-176949, 123-1869, 123-2838

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/22/88 BY SP-7 MAC/PSK

ENCLOSURE

100-176949 = 7

2.

General Ukrainian language and incomprehensible in Eastern Ukraine. Rejected.

10. Speaker No. 6, a woman, gave bad accentuation, stumbled frequently as if she were not accustomed to an educated Ukrainian speech. While rated slightly above No. 3, she was rated distinctly below Nos. 11 and 10. Rejected.

B. General recommendations

1. It was felt that none of the speakers was fully satisfactory, but it was felt that a great deal could be done to improve the delivery of the best ones among them. For the men Nos. 8 and 1 were rated very close together, but those who knew the Eastern Ukrainian best had a slight preference for No. 8 over No. 1. Among the women Nos. 11 and 10 were rated close together, both needing practice, but No. 11 seemed warmer and more interesting to listen to. It was kept in mind throughout that all candidate would need practice in radio techniques, and therefore they were rated primarily in terms of accents and of closeness to the speech of pre-1939 Soviet Ukraine. Nos. 9 and 7 were considered suitable only for the special roles mentioned in Section A. All others were rejected as definitely unsatisfactory and not offering promise.

2. It was again emphasized that the language of the texts read was usually far from satisfactory, that Galicianisms far outnumbered Russianisms, and that both could be eliminated by the careful work of someone familiar with the Ukrainian now spoken in Great or Eastern Ukraine. It was again emphasized that the use of unfamiliar words will arouse suspicion, or at the very least will be used to turn the broadcasts to ridicule, by pointing out that the speaker does not know the present-day language. On the other hand the listeners will be drawn much closer to the speaker if they feel that he is "one of theirs".

3. The panel urged that the Ukrainian voice avoid the neutral presentation of facts and should constantly point up in polemical and sarcastic fashion the high-lights of American policy. Attack, sarcasm, ridicule would be most effective in securing listeners, they all felt.

C. Comment

After working together on the written texts the members of the panel were entirely clear as to the need for emphasis upon the Eastern Ukraine. Judging the voices separately from the texts went much faster, as there was no significant disagreement as to the regional quality of the voices, or the general speaking qualities. The panel was much more nearly unanimous than I had foreseen.

Philip E. Mosely,  
Chairman.

P.S. In case of future auditions the panel recommended that the same text be read by all candidates. The panel asked me to pass this recommendation on. P.E.M.

March 3, 1949.

## Panel Report on Ukrainian-Language Auditions

### A. Individual assessments

1. Speaker No. 8 was rated as most pleasing to hearers in the Eastern Ukraine. His pronunciation was found to be clear and easy to follow. It had the characteristics of Soviet Ukrainian speech, such as the predominance of the hard "l" and in accenting certain syllables differently from in Western Ukraine. The quality of the translation was found to be poor and hard to follow.

~~2. Speaker~~

2. Speaker No. 1 was rated as equally pleasing by several of the members. Again, he was identified as coming from Poltava or Kiev region, and in no case from Galicia. His manner was considered pleasing. The text was found to contain a number of Russianisms.

3. Among the women's voices, Nos. 10 and 11 were both found to be satisfactory. No. 11 was rated as warmer and pleasanter, but both were clear and pleasing. No. 10, however, had a tendency to wrong accentuation within words, and No. 11's texts had an unnecessary number of Russianisms.

4. Speaker No. 9 was considered as a "good Ukrainian-American" accent. It was felt that his voice was not suited to regular broadcasting, but that he would be well adapted to special occasions when it was desired to present an "American Ukrainian" who would be immediately identified as such. The quality of his voice was found pleasing, but his accent was strongly Galician, closer to Polish than to the Eastern Ukrainian, with a defect in the "s". It was believed that he would not be satisfactory for regular broadcasting, but that his accent might be used effectively on special occasions.

5. Speaker No. 7 was considered to have the most pleasing and pure Galician accent. It was not recommended that he be used in broadcasts to the Eastern Ukraine, since so much suspicion has been cultivated among Eastern Ukrainians against "Galicians," but the panel wished to record its good estimate of his voice and manner of speech in the Galician category.

6. Speaker No. 2 was rated definitely unsatisfactory, rough in pronunciation, poor in intonation, hard to follow, without warmth. His text contained some words which were unknown to all persons present in the panel. Rejected.

7. Speaker No. 3, a woman, was rated very poor. Her accent, which was felt to come from the Kharkov region, was felt to be too remote from the spirit of Ukrainian; her enunciation was over-sharp, and her delivery without warmth. The text was also felt to be a poor translation and hard to follow. Rejected.

8. Speaker No. 4 was rated "very bad" on counts of accent, enunciation, delivery and effect. Rejected.

9. Speaker No. 5 was found to have a strong Galician accent, and to use many purely local expressions, not part of the

3.

3. There was general consensus that it was necessary to continue the search for adequate translators, although Nos. 10 and 12 could be improved through training. It was felt that only a person of keen linguistic sense who ~~was~~ had lived until recently in the Eastern Ukraine could give the rapid, almost instinctive, choice of words and current grammar which were required.

4. It was felt that a lexicon of current words and expressions could be built up, for the guidance of the translators.

5. It was felt that in future checks of translation it would be helpful to have the same texts rendered by at least several of the candidates. Some of the original texts were much more difficult than others, and thus a direct comparison of ability was not possible.

6. The panel hoped that a "punch" of sarcasm, ridicule and attack would be injected into the texts, since this would keep the interest of the hearers accustomed to constant Soviet invective. Mere delivery of facts would not keep their interest.

#### C. Comments

There was lively discussion of the texts, which had been studied and evaluated in advance by each member. Upon the basis of their ratings and comments the chairman prepared a chart, which was then reviewed in great detail. The panel was always absolutely clear as to what constituted a Galician or an East Ukrainian style, grammar, choice of words, etc., although there was disagreement by one member on the question of whether the Galician style would be so repugnant to East Ukrainians as the other members felt. All disagreements have been recorded in the individual assessments.

For several members of the panel the problem of devoting many hours to the examination and analysis of individual written texts, then an evening for the panel's consideration of the texts, and a second evening devoted to the auditions constituted a serious drain on their time, especially in view of their daily preoccupation with securing a livelihood. The demand on their time was a serious factor, unlike the case of the panels which had merely to give a single sitting to the auditions. In case of further work by this panel consideration should be given to the question of providing some remuneration to its members.

Philip E. Mosely,  
Chairman

12. No. 13 was rated in third place among those who know the Eastern Ukrainian language best, but even so he was felt to be only fair in his ability to express thoughts in Ukrainian. Rejected.

13. No. 14 was felt to be "poor Galician" on all counts and found no approval. Rejected.

#### B. General comments

1. Of the 13 translators whose texts were examined only Nos. 10 and 12 were felt to be usable. These two were felt to express themselves in a manner easily understood in the Eastern Ukraine, although in this respect No. 10 was more satisfactory than No. 12. None of the other translators was considered satisfactory by the panel as a whole.

2. In the case of both Nos. 10 and 12 it was felt that it would be necessary to work hard with them to bring their choice of words close to that of the Eastern Ukraine. It was recommended that they steep themselves in Kiev newspapers and belles lettres in order to keep their choice of words close to that of "Dniepr Ukraine." In addition, it was suggested that a kind of lexicon be drawn up, to list the preferred choices of words.

All but one member of the panel stressed the importance of an exact, infallible use of the current vocabulary of Eastern Ukraine. It was pointed out that the people of this area may well be timid about listening to foreign stations at all, and that if they are spoken to in a foreign or Galician accent they will react unfavorably, for they have been told for two decades that Galicians are "Fascists", "foreign agents", "diversionists", etc. For example, it was pointed out that Galicians use "zhid" for "Jew"; this is now considered "nekulturny" in Eastern Ukraine, where only "Yevrei" is usable today. Similarly, the Galician uses "Khina" for "China" while the Eastern Ukraine uses "Kitai". And so on, ad infinitum. Many of the Galician translators used "publichna opiniya" for "public opinion", instead of the Eastern Ukrainian "hromadska dumka", etc., etc. In general, literary Galician shows much influence of Polish and Slovak, and a constant use of words of Latin derivation, while Eastern Ukrainian has its own Slavonic equivalents which alone are understood there.

All members of the panel except one stressed the importance of using the Eastern Ukrainian speech of today. One member thought that it would be a good thing to show the Eastern Ukrainians "a good Ukrainian style", the "correct Ukrainian"; even if they did not understand the expressions used they would gradually get used to them and adopt them into their range of understood vocabulary.



March 1, 1949.

## Panel Report on Ukrainian-Language Texts

### A. Individual Assessments

1. Translator No. 10 was rated most satisfactory. It was definitely a "Dniepr" or East Ukrainian style. The text left a strong impression of a cultivated person accustomed to think constantly in Ukrainian. The style was smooth, with short sentences, and showed an intelligent rendering of the original rather than a slavish following. It was felt that there was some Russian influence in the choice of words, but that this could be eliminated with a little thought. It was reported that this person seemed completely accurate in translating from Russian, not entirely so from English.

2. Translator No. 12 was considered satisfactory, though less so than No. 10. Some Galician influence was felt, especially in the excessive use of words of Latin roots, unfamiliar in the Eastern Ukraine, but still the text was considered smooth and easy to read. The text was felt to be too close to the original in places, and again the translator was felt to be surer when working from Russian and than when working from English.

3. No. 1 was rated poor by all but one member of the panel. Some members said they did not know some of the expressions used. All agreed that the style was strongly Galician, and would be felt as foreign in Eastern Ukraine. Rejected.

4. No. 2 was also rated as strong Galician, with many non-Ukrainian endings to his declensions, better than No. 1 but still too bad to use. One member felt that this was good literary Galician, but advised against using it on these broadcasts. Rejected.

5. No. 3 was rated as only partly literate and was rejected by each member in his individual report as well as in the meeting of the panel. Rejected.

6. No. 4 was universally rated as poor in grammar, hard to follow and with a poor choice of Ukrainian words. Rejected.

7. No. 5 was rated as strongly Galician by all members of the panel. Rejected.

8. No. 6 was rated as markedly Galician by all members of the panel, with an artificial choice of words and strained grammar. Rejected.

9. No. 7 was rated by all as "straight Galician". Two members felt it was "good Galician" style, but quite unsuited to ~~xxxxxxx~~ auditors in the Eastern Ukraine. Rejected.

10. No. 8 was rated as "good Galician" but rejected as unlikely to suit the people of the Eastern Ukraine. Rejected.

11. No. 9 was rated as a pleasing Galician style, smoother in construction than some of the others, but somewhat archaic in style "like a notary". Rejected.



March 3, 1949.

### Ukrainian-Language Panel

1. Professor Clarence A. Manning, Assistant Professor of Slavic Languages at Columbia University, author of numerous studies of Ukrainian history and literature, translator of numerous stories and poems from the Ukrainian.
2. Professor Valentine K. Shuhayevsky, 615 West 135 St., New York 31, N.Y., educated in pre-revolutionary Ukraine and Russia, active in research in archaeology and director of museums in Poltava and Kiev, left Kiev in 1943.
3. Professor Mikola Hryhoriiv (Grigoriev), 268 Seigel St., Brooklyn, N.Y., native of Kiev region, active in the Ukrainian national movement 1917-20, professor at Kiev University, in exile in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Canada and the United States since 1920.
4. Dr. T. Olesiuk, born in Volhynia, lived in Kiev several years, lived in Eastern Poland after 1920, in the United States since 1946, a physician by training.
5. Mr. Yaroslav Chyzh, member of staff of Common Council, was in Eastern Ukraine during the revolutionary period, knows Galicia well, keen understanding of the intended role of the Voice.

March 9, 1949.

PERSONAL

Mr. Charles Thayer, Director  
Voice of America  
New York City.

Dear Charlie:

I cannot send you the report on the Ukrainian panel without adding one or two comments for your own eye. In the first place, this was the most mercurial and anti-security conscious group I have handled (the Slovak group was next worst). Anything I said to one member was known to the others by the time I saw them next! Apparently there was a constant buzzing to each other about the whole matter, despite my strenuous efforts to get each to make an independent appraisal and then to bring their views together in the meeting of the panel. In the second place, two members (Hryhoriiv and Chyzh) definitely knew who most of the translators and speakers were and had strong personal commitments, at least in the case of Hryhoriiv (Chyzh entered into the spirit of the job much better), while Olesiuk also seemed to have some knowledge of the individuals who were being examined. Despite these handicaps I feel that the panel gave a careful and relatively detached judgment, once its members were assembled in a group, and the results are, I believe, reliable.

I am sorry to have to say that Hryhoriiv's attitude disappointed me a great deal, for I was charmed by his initial acquaintance and by his full understanding of the political factors involved in our judgment of translators and voices. I have not attached names to opinions in the accompanying report, but I feel bound to add, for your personal information, that it was Hryhoriiv who continually tried to smuggle in strong Galician translators and voices. In several cases he expressed annoyance with the judgment of the other members, because he wanted, so he said, this or that definite person for the work and now saw that the judgment of the panel would eliminate them. It was he who said repeatedly that it would be a good thing to teach the Eastern Ukrainians "a good literary language", even though it meant using many words which are unknown in Soviet Ukraine.

In the course of the work I have been impressed by Shuhayevsky's keen "intelligentsian" conscience in the work, by his exact feel for the language now spoken in the Ukraine. He would be good to check the texts, even those prepared by Nos. 10 and 12, if there is some way in which he can be employed.

Sincerely,

Philip E. Mosely

April 28, 1949.

## Fourth Report of Ukrainian-Language Panel

### Ukrainian-Language Auditions Nos. 15-21 incl.

#### A. Individual Assessments

No. 18 was rated the best voice heard so far. His pronunciation is clear; he enunciates each syllable well, yet without artificiality. His syllabic accentuation is correct, according to the East Ukrainian habit. His voice is clear and masculine, with a pleasing timbre. Definitely a Kiev accent. No. 18 was rated as entirely satisfactory, in fact, excellent, best of the voices heard to far.

No. 19 was rated as best of the feminine voices heard so far. Her accent is from Kiev or Poltava. Her pronunciation is clear and the syllabic accentuation is correct. Her voice has a pleasing, narrative tone. Obviously an educated person, at home with the things she is talking about in the script. Entirely satisfactory.

No. 15 also showed a clear pronunciation and a pleasant though somewhat soft timbre. Occasionally he drops into Galician ways of speech, though he is obviously familiar with East Ukrainian speech as well. This voice, it was felt, could be used after considerable practice to improve the accentuation and to sharpen the delivery.

No. 16, a female voice, was felt to have a pleasing timbre, something very fetching about the intimate quality of the voice. The manner of rendition showed keen intelligence, and good use of pauses to emphasize the meaning. In timbre alone No. 16 had a certain intimate quality absent in No. 19. However, No. 16's enunciation is distinctly bad: she constantly mixes "ts", "g" and "z", on the one hand, and "d" and "t", on the other. In general her style is Galician and somewhat on the literary side, but not enough to spoil her for East Ukrainian listeners. It would be impossible to hear her clearly unless she could correct her enunciation. The members of the panel were not clear whether this was feasible or not. No. 16 was therefore rated as definitely unsatisfactory on the one score of enunciation.

Nos. 17, 20 and 21 were rated entirely unsatisfactory. No. 17 has a nasal, unexpressive tone, swallows entire words; ~~many wrong accentuations. Unusable.~~

No. 20 speaks in sudden rushes of words, machine-gun style, making it very hard to follow. While basic accent is Kiev, an overlay of ~~Prague~~ Prague was sensed. Very weak.

No. 21 has a Soviet Ukrainian accent, a firm clear voice, but stumbles over words, appears uneducated. It was felt that he might be used in some feature, where a simple uneducated person was being presented--not for any newscasts.

Philip E. Mosely,

Chairman

April 28, 1949.

## Third Report of Ukrainian-Language Panel

## Ukrainian-Language Texts, Nos. 15-22 incl.

## A. Individual Assessments

No. 15 Text was rated best in this group. It was agreed that his translation from Russian was excellent, although here and there he used a Russian word instead of the Ukrainian one. His choice of words was, on the whole, rated high, and it was noted that there was no Galician or West Ukrainian influence in his choice. The grammar was rated as satisfactory, though it could have been smoother in spots. No. 15 was rated best, and a little above No. 19.

No. 19 was rated second-best. Translation from Russian excellent. Grammar good. Purely Soviet-Ukrainian in style and choice of words. No Galician influence. The style appeared a little heavy to some members. No. 19 was rated as entirely satisfactory.

No. 18 was rated very close to No. 19. This text was also felt to be in the Kiev or Dnieper style, and without Galician influence. The style was fairly smooth, and sentences not too long. No. 18 was considered entirely satisfactory for Eastern Ukrainian listeners.

No. 17 was rated below Nos. 15, 19 and 18. It appeared that the author was not accustomed to writing. Mistakes in concordances of adjectives and nouns were pointed out, as well as the insertion of some Russian words where Ukrainian ones are readily available. The language was felt to be based definitely on East Ukrainian custom, not on Galician. It was felt that No. 17 could, in a pinch, be trained to write acceptably since the basic bent of his language was acceptable. He or she would need careful training and supervision, if used at all.

Nos. 16, 20, 21, 22 were rated as completely unsatisfactory. No. 16 used many inaccurate words, showing a tendency to confuse similar words; some of the mistakes were regarded as downright comical. The translations were inaccurate. No. 20 was felt to be ignorant of both Russian and English, to be inaccurate in translation, to be ignorant of East Ukrainian language and strongly Galician in choice of words. No. 21 was considered East Ukrainian, but extremely poor in choice of words and grammar. No. 22 was judged to be completely ungrammatical, inaccurate and incapable of improvement. Nos. 16, 20, 21, 22 were studied with strong disapproval.

Philip E. Mosely,  
Chairman

April 21, 1949.

Second Panel Report on Ukrainian-Language Texts

A. Report on Ukrainian Voice No. 11

Ukrainian voice No. 11 has a pleasant voice, with an attractive timbre. Unfortunately, his voice was rated by the panel as "extremely Galician" and "archaic". The accentuation within words is frequently contrary to Eastern Ukrainian habits and would be very annoying. The letter "n" is softened far too frequently, and is over-accented, thus giving the effect of a double "n". The "l" is regularly softened, contrary to Great Ukrainian custom. In addition, No. 11 "speaks by the book" in a pedantic, rather archaic manner, as if he prided himself on having memorized the rules of some archaic grammarian who was proud of knowing how the language "ought" to be pronounced, not how it "is" spoken by the average educated person. It was noted that the author often confuses words in his own text, even substituting the more Galician and more archaic word for the one he had written. The unanimous decision was that these habits of speech and vocabulary were too deeply fixed to be modified by training, and that in its present form his diction was quite unsuited to hearers in the Eastern Ukraine.

B. Report on Ukrainian Texts No. 11

All members of the panel were much dissatisfied with the language and quality of the translations. The texts use an excessive number of Galician words, of other words which are so unusual or archaic that some of the members of the panel, themselves more familiar with West Ukrainian style, did not know what they meant. They texts contain many Latinisms, and "breathe a low-grade pedantry", as if the translator prided himself on being difficult to understand by average persons. All members of the panel reported serious inaccuracies in rendering the meaning both from English and Russian, stating that in some instances the translator had reversed the meaning of the original. The conclusion was unanimous that this translator is entirely unqualified for the accurate rendering of English and Russian texts into the present-day language of Great Ukraine.

Comments: All members of the panel examined the texts individually, and three gave me detailed comments in writing, with many illustrations of the defects. All five members of the panel thus examined and reported on the written texts. Only three members were able to attend the audition, but ~~their~~ their responses were prompt, unhesitating and unanimous.

Philip E. Mosely, Chairman



SAC, Detroit (65-2392)

January 8, 1952

Director, FBI

ALEXANDER G. BARMINE, AKA.  
ESPIONAGE - R  
100-176949

NIKIFOR JAKOB HRYHORIEV, AKA.  
ESPIONAGE - R  
123-2838

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/22/88 BY SP-7MAC/PSK

By letter dated August 10, 1951, which directed that [redacted] be interviewed in Detroit regarding the captioned individuals, the Bureau furnished the Detroit and New York Offices photostatic copies of 2 letters written by Nicholas Shustakewich and also a photostatic copy of a radio address given by [redacted]

By letter dated October 11, 1951, the New York Office advised that they were unable to locate referenced Bureau letter of August 10, 1951. It was not indicated whether or not Detroit received a copy of this New York letter.

Bureau letter to New York dated October 26, 1951, furnished a copy of referenced Bureau letter of August 10, 1951, with its enclosures to the New York Office. By letter dated December 17, 1951, a copy of which was furnished to the Detroit Office, the New York Office advised the Bureau that after a thorough and diligent search, the Bureau letter of August 10, 1951, and its attachments was not located.

It is desired that the Detroit Office conduct a search in order to ascertain whether or not the Detroit Office may possibly have received 2 copies of the Bureau letter of August 10, 1951, along with the attachments designated for New York.

You should advise the Bureau promptly of the results of this search.

cc - New York (100-69126)

cc - 123-1869 (Barmine)  
123-2838 (Hryhoriev)

BVM:cem:dmd:njf

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SAC, Detroit (65-2373)

January 14, 1952

Director, FBI

ALEXANDER G. BARMINE, aka.,  
Alexander Gregory Graff Barmine,  
Alexandre Barmine  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(Bufiles 100-176949, 123-1869)

NIKIFOR JAKOB HRYHORIEV, aka.,  
Nikita Hryhoryiw,  
Nikita Grigoriev  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(Bufile 123-2838)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/22/88 BY SP-7 NAC/PRK

ReBulet dated August 10, 1951, Detroit letter dated September 17, 1951, and New York letter dated December 17, 1951.

b7D

The Detroit Office is instructed to submit a report suitable for dissemination concerning the interview with [redacted] and the information contained in Detroit letter of 9-17-51. In this letter it is noted that Shustakewich requested that his name be kept confidential. His identity should be covered by a T symbol.

It is suggested that no mention be made of [redacted] and the basis of the immediate investigation will be the allegations made by [redacted] concerning the Russian and Ukrainian Divisions of the Voice of America and Alexander Barmine and Nikifor Jacob Hryhoriev.

The New York Office is instructed to submit a report suitable for dissemination reflecting investigation conducted by the New York Office in this case.

It is desired that both offices submit a sufficient number of copies of reports in this case for inclusion in the three individual files maintained at the Bureau on the subjects.

cc - New York (100-69126)

cc - 100-176949  
123-1869  
123-2838

BVM:rmc

59 JAN 23 1952

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COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE ON PAGE 2

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100-2538

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NY Rpt. 1-3-52  
1-12-52  
1-13-52  
1-15-52

NOTE: This case originated when [redacted]  
[redacted] furnished the Bureau with a radio  
address on "Your Congress." [redacted]

[redacted] Following this speech, [redacted] received a telephone call and two letters from [redacted] of Detroit, who alleged that the Russian and Ukrainian Divisions of the VOA are infiltrated by pro-Russian travelers and Marxists and further that Barmine, a former Political Attache of the Soviet Embassy in Greece, is now head of the Russian and Ukrainian Divisions of the VOA. [redacted] stated that Barmine was planted by the Soviet espionage and is still a Soviet agent and that his assistant, Hryhoriev, is a pro-Russian Socialist Marxist. [redacted] was interviewed by Detroit and was unable to furnish any further information in addition to that contained in his letters. He could furnish no information regarding Soviet espionage. The New York Office interviewed Professor Philip Mosley, Columbia University, who in 1948 assisted in setting up the Ukrainian Desk of the Voice of America. Mosley gave no indication supporting the allegations of [redacted]

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 14, 1952

FROM : SAC, Detroit (65-2392, 65-2393)

SUBJECT: ALEXANDER G. BARMINE, aka.  
 Alexander Gregory Graff Barmine;  
 Alexandre Barmine;  
 ESPIONAGE - R  
 Bufiles (100-176949, 123-1869)

NIKIFOR JAKOB HRYHORIEV, aka.  
 Nikita Hryhoryiw, Nikita Grigoriev;  
 ESPIONAGE - R  
 Bufile 123-2838

Re New York letter dated December 17, 1951, Page 4,  
 Paragraph 3, referring to Bulet to Detroit dated August 10,  
 1951.

The original and two copies of Bulet August 10, 1951,  
 and three sets of enclosures were received by the Detroit Office.  
 One copy with enclosure is being forwarded to New York herewith.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEH:MRK

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/22/88 BY SP7MAC/PSK

cc: New York (100-69126) (Encl.)

RECORDED - 18

X-1

100-176949-30

macBryn

246  
56 JAN 28 1952

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-176949, 123-1869,  
123-2838)  
FROM : SAC, New York (100-69126)

DATE: 3/7/52

SUBJECT: ALEXANDER G. BARMINE, aka.,  
Alexander Gregory Graff Barmine,  
Alexandre Barmine;  
ESPIONAGE - R

NIKIFOR JAKOB HRYHORIEV, aka.,  
Nikita Hryhoryiw,  
Nikita Grigoriev;  
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/22/88 BY SP-7 MAC/PSK

Re report of SA JOHN M. COLLINS dated MAR 7 1952  
at New York, entitled as above, eight copies of which are  
enclosed for the Bureau.

Bulet of 10/4/51, instructed that WASYL MUDRY, 26  
Riverview Place, Yonkers, New York, and Professor PHILIP E.  
MOSELY of Columbia University be interviewed. The attached  
report contains the result of the interview of MOSELY.  
However, MUDRY was not interviewed for the following reasons:

Mrs. NICHOLAS SPAK, owner of 26 Riverview Place,  
Yonkers, New York, advised that WASYL MUDRY has resided in an  
apartment at this address for about five months. She said  
that he is currently employed at the Ukrainian Congress  
Committee, 59 Church Street, New York City. According to  
Professor MOSELY, this Committee advocates the separation of  
the Ukraine from Russia.

In view of this employment and since Professor  
MOSELY previously advised that the Ukrainian Separatists are  
continuing their efforts to have one of their own men  
appointed as head of the Ukrainian desk at the Voice of  
America, it would seem that the allegations made by MUDRY,  
about various employees at the Voice of America, arise from  
an internal fight among the Ukrainians in the United States.  
Therefore, if MUDRY is interviewed, it might appear that the  
Bureau might be favoring one side against another in this  
fight. In order to prevent the possibility of such a charge

Encs. (8)

cc: Detroit (65-2373)

JMC:HCH

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EX-25

MAR 12 1952

APR 10 1952

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Letter to Director, FBI  
NY 100-69126

being made against the Bureau, it is the opinion of this office  
that MUDRY should not be interviewed.

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

DETROIT

FILE NO.

HCH

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>3/7/52</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>11/26, 30/51; 2/21/52</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JOHN M. COLLINS</b>
TITLE <b>ALEXANDER G. BARMINE, aka., Alexander Gregory Graff Barmine, Alexandre Barmine</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: JAKOB HRYHORIEV, aka.,  
Nikita Hryhoryiw,  
Nikita Grigoriev

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-7 MAC/PSK  
ON 7/24/88

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Professor PHILIP E. MOSELY, Columbia University, NYC, advised he was asked to assist in setting up Ukrainian desk at VOA. Panel composed of MOSELY, HRYHORIEV and five other individuals examined applicants for employment by Ukrainian desk. Panel did not know identities of these applicants. Policy of VOA was not to employ anyone who advocated separation of Ukraine from Russia. According to MOSELY, Ukrainian Separatists are continually trying to get one of their followers as head of Ukrainian desk at VOA.

- RUC - EXPEDITE PROCESSING

MAR 14 1952

DETAILS: Professor PHILIP E. MOSELY, Director of the Russian Institute, Columbia University, New York City, in an interview, advised as follows:

He said that late in the fall of 1948, he was asked by

ENCLOSURE

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Edward J. Scheidt</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT  ⑧-Bureau (100-176949, 123-1869, 123-2838) 3-Detroit (65-2373) 3-New York (100-69126)	RECORDED - 38 31 INDEXED - 38 EX-25	
	MAR 22 1952 12 11-176949 STAMP	

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11 &amp; AUG 10 1960

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NY 100-69126

CHARLES THAYER, at that time Director of the Voice of America, New York City, to assist in setting up the Ukrainian desk at that agency. MOSELY had previously helped in setting up the Czechoslovakian, Slovak, Polish, Hungarian, and Rumanian desks at the Voice of America. According to MOSELY, he and THAYER agreed that NIKIFOR HRYHORIEV would also be helpful in establishing this desk. HRYHORIEV has been in the United States since about 1920, MOSELY said, having previously been a native of Kiev. He stated that HRYHORIEV was a former member of the Socialist Revolutionary Party in the Ukraine. MOSELY explained that this was the same political party to which ALEXANDER KERENSKY belonged. This Party, according to MOSELY, believed in a system of agrarian reform, similar to that advocated in the United States by THOMAS JEFFERSON. This reform, MOSELY said, consisted of the more equal distribution of land, with the large land owners being paid for the land which was taken from them. Further, according to MOSELY, the Socialist Revolutionary Party fought the Bolsheviks but were not successful since they started their fight too late.

MOSELY also advised that 90 per cent of the Ukrainians in the United States came from the Western Ukraine. This section was under Austrian control and until 1918, was never under Russian domination. The entire Eastern Ukraine, of course, was controlled by Russia. According to MOSELY, the reason that 90 per cent of the Ukrainians in the United States came from the Western Ukraine is that immigration from there was well organized, since that part of the country was under Austria.

Further, MOSELY stated that it was the policy of the Voice of America, in hiring its employees, not to employ anyone who advocated the separation of the Ukraine from Russia. According to MOSELY, the policy of the State Department of the United States is that the Ukraine should remain a part of Russia and not be separated from it. In view of this, MOSELY said that the Voice of America felt that it should not go against this policy. However, MOSELY stated that ever since the Ukrainian desk was established, the Ukrainian Separatists have tried to get one of their followers as the head of this desk. To date, they have not been successful, although MOSELY said their efforts are continuing. According to MOSELY, the

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Ukrainian Separatists in the United States are represented by the Ukrainian Congress Committee.

Originally, MOSELY said that about 12 to 15 people were considered for the panel that was to examine the applicants for the Ukrainian desk. Finally this panel was composed of the following individuals, in addition to MOSELY:

Professor CLARENCE ~~A. MANNING~~, Assistant Professor of Slavic Languages at Columbia University, author of numerous studies of Ukrainian history and literature, translator of numerous stories and poems from the Ukrainian;

Professor VALENTINE ~~K. SHUHAYEVSKY~~, 615 West 135th Street, New York City, educated in pre-revolutionary Ukraine and Russia, active in research in archaeology and director of museums in Poltava and Kiev, left Kiev in 1943;

Professor ~~MIKOLA HRYHORIIV~~ ~~(GRIGORIEV)~~, 268 Seigel Street, Brooklyn, New York, native of Kiev region, active in the Ukrainian national movement 1917-20, professor at Kiev University, in exile in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Canada, and the United States since 1920;

Doctor ~~T. OLESIUK~~, born in Volhynia, lived in Kiev several years, lived in Eastern Poland after 1920, in the United States since 1946, a physician by training. His present address is Weaver H. Baker Memorial, TBC Sanitarium, Mission, Texas;

Mr. YAROSLAV ~~CHYZH~~, member of the staff of Common Council, was in Eastern Ukraine during the revolutionary period, knows Galicia well, keen understanding of the intended role of the Voice.

The foregoing comments, regarding the individuals whose names are set out immediately above, were made by Professor MOSELY for purposes of identification.

MOSELY advised that notices for positions with the Ukrainian desk at the Voice of America were published in various Ukrainian newspapers and in addition, were posted in

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NY 100-69126

the manner of regular Civil Service Examinations. The panel examined about 18 to 20 applicants. This, according to MOSELY, was the total number that were sent to them by the Administrative Office of the Voice of America. Of these, the panel recommended three for positions with the Ukrainian desk.

MOSELY does not know the names of any of these applicants, since they were identified to the panel only by number. The panel tested them to determine the readability of the applicant's written Ukrainian text and then listened to a recording of his voice. In this particular part of the examination, according to MOSELY, the applicant was graded in enunciation, intonation, accent, delivery style, effect on listener, and style of text.

b7D

Further, MOSELY advised that because of his interest and ability, [REDACTED]

MOSELY also said that he does not know R. ~~ABRAMOVICH~~ or ~~MARGOLIN~~. He stated, however, that definitely neither of these individuals had any part in selecting the original employees for the Ukrainian desk. He did not know whether they had any subsequent influence however.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-69126

ADMINISTRATIVE

REFERENCE

Bureau letter to Detroit, 1/14/52.

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

DETROIT

FILE NO.

HCH

REPORT MADE AT  NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE  3/7/52	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE  11/26, 30/51; 2/21/52	REPORT MADE BY  JOHN M. COLLINS
TITLE  ALEXANDER G. BARMINE, aka., Alexander Gregory Graff Barmine, Alexandre Barmine			CHARACTER OF CASE  ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:  
NIKIFOR JAKOB HRYHORIEV, aka.,  
Nikita Hryhoryiw,  
Nikita Grigoriev

DECLASSIFIED BY Sp. 7mnc/PSK  
ON 7/22/88

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Professor PHILIP E. MOSELY, Columbia University, NYC, advised he was asked to assist in setting up Ukrainian desk at VOA. Panel composed of MOSELY, HRYHORIEV and five other individuals examined applicants for employment by Ukrainian desk. Panel did not know identities of these applicants. Policy of VOA was not to employ anyone who advocated separation of Ukraine from Russia. According to MOSELY, Ukrainian Separatists are continually trying to get one of their followers as head of Ukrainian desk at VOA.

- RUC -

DETAILS: Professor PHILIP E. MOSELY, Director of the Russian Institute, Columbia University, New York City, in an interview, advised as follows:

He said that late in the fall of 1948, he was asked by

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123-1869

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: April 14, 1952

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-7 MAC/PSK  
ON 7/24/80

To: Mr. Donald L. Nicholson  
Chief, Division of Security  
Office of Security and Consular Affairs  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ALEXANDER G. BARMINE, aka., Alexander Gregory Graff Barmine, Alexandre Barmine; ESPIONAGE - R

NIKIFOR JAKOB HRYHORIEV, aka., Nikita Hryhoryiw, Nikita Grigoriev; ESPIONAGE - R

Enclosed herewith for your information are copies of the following reports in the above-captioned matter:

(1.) Report of Special Agent John M. Collins, dated March 7, 1952, at New York, New York.

(2.) Report of Special Agent Frank J. Knoth, dated March 26, 1952, at Detroit, Michigan.

In this connection, it is noted that this Bureau conducted Voice of America investigations concerning Barmine and Hryhoriev, the results of which were furnished to your Department on September 20, 1948, and May 10, 1949, respectively.

In view of the investigation previously conducted, and in view of the results of the investigation reflected in the enclosed reports, no further investigation is contemplated by this Bureau.

Enclosures (2)

JTT:cm  
cc-123-2838

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NOTE: This case originated when Congressman George A. Dondero of Michigan furnished the Bureau with a radio address on "Your Congress," in which he devoted considerable attention to the

(NOTATION: Note Continued Pg. 2)

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MAY 8 1952

COMM - FBI



Voice of America Program. Following this speech, [redacted] received a telephone call and 2 letters from [redacted] of Detroit who alleged that the Russian and Ukrainian Divisions of the Voice of America are infiltrated by pro-Russian travelers and Marxists and further that Barmine, a former Political Attache of the Soviet Embassy in Greece, is now head of the Russian and Ukrainian Divisions of the Voice of America.

[redacted] stated that Barmine was planted by Soviet espionage and is still a Soviet agent, and that his assistant, Hryhoriev, is a pro-Russian Socialist, Marxist. [redacted] was interviewed by Detroit and was unable to furnish any further information in addition to that in his letter. He could furnish no specific information regarding Soviet espionage. [redacted]

[redacted] on 11-4-51, was furnished by the Bureau a memorandum containing background information and results of the interview with [redacted]. Concerning [redacted] Bufiles indicate

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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FORM NO. 1 DETROIT

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN	DATE WHEN MADE 3/26/52	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/11, 12/51; 2/29/52	REPORT MADE BY FRANK J. KNOTH	JMM
ALEXANDER G. BARMINE, aka Alexander Gregory Graff Barmine, Alexandre Barmine; NIKIFOR JAKOB HRYHORIEV, aka Nikita Hryhoryiw, Nikita Grigoriev.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:  Informant feels Russian and Ukrainian Divisions, VOA, are infiltrated by pro-Russian fellow travelers and Marxists. Believes ALEXANDER BARMINE also planted by Soviet Espionage but could furnish no concurrent reason for believing this. He described NIKITA HRYHORIW, Head of the Ukrainian Division, as a pro-Russian Socialist-Marxist. Members of Ukrainian Division VOA set forth with comments about each.				
DECLASSIFIED BY SP-7MAC/PSK - C - ON 7/22/88				
DETAILS:  This investigation is predicated upon information furnished by Informant Detroit T-1, of known reliability, who stated the Russian and Ukrainian Divisions of the Voice of America were infiltrated by pro-Russian fellow travelers and Marxists. In addition, Informant Detroit T-1 felt that ALEXANDER BARMINE, Head of the Russian Division, Voice of America, was planted by Soviet Espionage and that his assistant, NIKITA HRYHORIW (GRIGORIEV) Head of the Ukrainian Division, was a pro-Russian Socialist-Marxist.				
Upon recontact, Informant Detroit T-1 described BARMINE as a former political attache for the Soviet Embassy in Athens				
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>J. A. Rohrer</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES		
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MAR 29 4:48 PM '52  
REC'D ESPIONAGE  
FBI  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

*ent. Chas. Gifford*  
*to Div 3*  
*3-29-52*  
*J. Hendrich*  
APR 10 11 14 AM '52

REC'D ESPIONAGE  
FBI  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Back of page

COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY  
B. ABRAMOVICH EMPLOYED BY NEW YORK TIMES  
(DE 65-2392) (EMPL. CARD)

COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY  
NICHOLAS PRYCHODKA EMPLOYED BY SVOBODA  
(EMPL. CARD)

Greece in addition to being a trusted NKVD Agent, (Soviet Secret Police). The reason for his feeling that BARMINE was planted in the United States by Soviet espionage is based on the fact that he does not believe a Russian who held the position BARMINE did would be capable of defection.

b7D

Concerning NIKITA HRYHORYIW. Informant Detroit T-1 stated [redacted] at which time HRYHORYIW was co-editor of "Narodna Volya", described by Informant Detroit T-1 as a Ukrainian language newspaper which carried pro-Socialistic articles from time to time. HRYHORYIW wrote Socialistic articles in this newspaper and was held in low regard by the majority of the Ukrainians in the United States.

Informant Detroit T-1 further stated HRYHORYIW later went to Canada where he continued his Socialistic writings and activities.

According to Informant Detroit T-1, a close friend of HRYHORYIW is one YAROSLAV CHYZ, who was co-editor of "Narodna Volya" at the same time HRYHORYIW was. In addition, Informant Detroit T-1 stated that CHYZ is quite friendly with one R. ABRAMOVICH, (also spelled ABRAMOWICH) and a MARGOLIN.

R. ABRAMOVICH, according to Informant Detroit T-1, is a Ukrainian Socialist who wrote an article in the July 8, 1951 issue of the "New York Times", a New York daily newspaper dealing with Russian history. This article was later answered by one NICHOLAS PRYCHODKA, a displaced person from the Soviet Ukraine, who wrote the book "Moscow's Drive for World Domination". PRYCHODKA's article appeared in the August 7, 1951 issue of "Svoboda", a Ukrainian daily published in the United States. In this article PRYCHODKA claims that ABRAMOVICH's article attempted to disorganize American thought and had defended the interests of Russian Imperialism.

Informant Detroit T-1 described MARGOLIN as a Socialist who was the former minister of Jewish Affairs in the Ukraine after World War II.

According to Informant Detroit T-1, when the Ukrainian Desk was being established in the Voice of America, a panel was set up consisting of Ukrainian experts who were to judge the applicants who applied for positions on the Ukrainian Desk.

PHILIP MOSLEY, an American professor in the Russian Division at Columbia University, New York, was asked to join this panel to help judge the applicants.

RADIO INDUSTRY  
ALEXANDER G. BARMINE EMPLOYED BY VOICE OF AMERICA  
(EMPL. CARD)

COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY  
EMPLOYED BY NARODNA VOLYA  
YAROSLAV CHYZ (EMPL. CARD)

Informant Detroit T-1 is of the opinion that members of this panel were greatly influenced by HRYHORYIW, CHYZ, MARGOLIN and ABRAMOVICH. Informant Detroit T-1 based his opinion on the type of individuals who are currently employed on the Ukrainian Desk and the friendship existing among the above four individuals.

b2  
b7D

[redacted] of unknown reliability, a [redacted] furnished the following information [redacted] which consists of comments on twelve persons employed on the Ukrainian Desk:

Professor NIKIFOR HYRHORYIW - assistant to BARMINE, is American citizen; politically is a Socialist revolutionary.

Professor VALENTINE SCHUKAYEVSKY - displaced person from Eastern Ukraine (USSR) and assistant to NIKIFOR HRYHORYIW; holds same political views as HRYHORYIW.

NICHOLAS STEPANEKO - displaced person and member of the Ukrainian Socialist Revolutionary Party. His political views are very left and he conforms completely with the Bolsheviks including the nationalization of all industry; is also a Russian federalist. T-1 described the Ukrainian Socialist Revolutionary Party as a Socialist Organization which is anti-Stalin but if allowed to rule the Ukraine would set up a Government similar to the Tito Government in Yugoslavia.

IVAN (JOHN) KOLOSIV - displaced person and new immigrant from Soviet Russia; ~~is an actor with~~ limited talent and holds same political views as the Socialist Revolutionary Party.

LIDIA DRAHNEVSKA - displaced person from the Soviet Ukraine. Serves as interpreter. Political views are between the Socialist Revolutionary Party and the Union of Ukrainian National Democrats. T-1 described the Union of Ukrainian National Democrats as a Socialist Organization which has been cooperating to a certain extent with the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. T-1 described the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America as an anti-Communist organization which advocates a free and independent Ukraine.

LUDMILA IVCHENKO - new immigrant and the only one who stands for the principles of the Ukrainian Congress Committee.

Mrs. TETYANA KOTIK - the only Ukrainian displaced person from the Western Ukraine; is a nationalist and holds democratic political views.

PRYCHODKA - This man and his wife work here. Both are displaced persons and politically are Socialists.

Professor PANTALAYON KOVALIVA - displaced person from the Eastern Ukraine. Politically is more or less balanced; is not an extremist.

(DE 65 2302)  
RADIO INDUSTRY  
EMPLOYED BY VOICE OF AMERICA  
DENYSENKO (EMPL. CARD)  
SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Eastern Ukraine GREGOR (GEORGE) DENYSENKO - displaced person from the USSR and a Socialist Revolutionary.

Eastern Ukraine. EUGENIA VINNICHENKO - displaced person from the USSR. Is an opera singer. Is the announcer on the VOA.

United States in 1938 or 1939. Mrs. ZALEVSKA - American citizen; came to Marxist. Is a Socialist Revolutionary and a

Informant Detroit T-1 continued that he knows of an individual who went to New York City in August, 1948 to be interviewed in connection with a job with the Ukrainian Desk with the Voice of America. This person was interviewed by CHARLES THAYER, Chief of the International Broadcasting Division, Voice of America. During the interview, THAYER told this person he could not accept his application because he was not familiar with present day idioms of the Ukrainian language and implied that he was a "Ukrainian Separatist". According to THAYER, it was not the policy of the State Department to advocate the separation of the Ukraine from Russia.

In view of the above, Informant Detroit T-1 is of the opinion that THAYER was influenced by members of the Russian Desk of the Voice of America as to what type of individuals should be selected for the Ukrainian Desk even though the panel of Ukrainian experts had not been formed as yet which was to judge the applicants and decide whether or not they were suited for the job.

Informant Detroit T-1 further stated that in the February 20, 1949 issue of the "Ukrainian Tribune", a Ukrainian newspaper formerly published in Munich, Germany, an article appeared on page 4, columns 3 and 4, wherein the Ukrainian displaced persons over there expressed resentment to the Voice of America broadcast. This article stated that the type of broadcast coming from the Voice of America is no different than those broadcasts coming from Soviet Russia. The article also expressed additional dissatisfaction over the fact that BARMINE was at the head of the broadcasts.

Informant Detroit T-1 could furnish no definite information relating to the Russian Desk of the Voice of America but felt that since BARMINE is also in charge of this desk, there would be little difference in the type of individuals who are employed there.

RADIO INDUSTRY  
EMPLOYED BY VOICE OF AMERICA  
ZALEVSKA (EMPL. CARD)

RADIO INDUSTRY  
EMPLOYED BY VOICE OF AMERICA  
MRS. PRYVODOKA (EMPL. CARD)

RADIO INDUSTRY  
EMPLOYED BY VOICE OF AMERICA  
NIKOLAS STEPANEC (EMPL. CARD)

- C L O S E D -

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RADIO INDUSTRY  
EMPLOYED BY VOICE OF AMERICA  
VALENTINE SCHORAYEVSKY (EMPL. CARD)

RADIO INDUSTRY  
EMPLOYED BY VOICE OF AMERICA  
IVAN (JOHN) KOLOSIN (EMPL. CARD)



ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

b7D

T-1 is [REDACTED]  
who made the original allegation to [REDACTED]  
in [REDACTED] who in turn furnished  
this information to the Bureau on [REDACTED] [REDACTED] was  
subsequently [REDACTED] by Special Agents  
FRANK J. KNOTH and JOHN FRANCIS SULLIVAN.

T-2 is [REDACTED]  
New York.

REFERENCE:

Bureau letters to [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT DETROIT

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN	DATE WHEN MADE 3/26/52	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/11, 12/51; 2/29/52	REPORT MADE BY FRANK J. KNOTH JMM
TITLE ALEXANDER G. BARMINE, aka Alexander Gregory Graff Barmine, Alexandre Barmine; NIKIFOR JAKOB HRYHORIEV, aka Nikita Hryhoryiw, Nikita Grigoriev			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R.
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:  <p>Informant feels Russian and Ukrainian Divisions, VOA, are infiltrated by pro-Russian fellow travelers and Marxists. Believes ALEXANDER BARMINE also planted by Soviet Espionage but could furnish no concurrent reason for believing this. He described NIKITA HRYHORIW, Head of the Ukrainian Division, as a pro-Russian Socialist-Marxist. Members of Ukrainian Division VOA set forth with comments about each.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- C -</p>			
<p>DETAILS:</p> <p>This investigation is predicated upon information furnished by Informant Detroit T-1, of known reliability, who stated the Russian and Ukrainian Divisions of the Voice of America were infiltrated by pro-Russian fellow travelers and Marxists. In addition, Informant Detroit T-1 felt that ALEXANDER BARMINE, Head of the Russian Division, Voice of America, was planted by Soviet Espionage and that his assistant, NIKITA HRYHORIW (GRIGORIEV) Head of the Ukrainian Division, was a pro-Russian Socialist-Marxist.</p> <p>Upon recontact, Informant Detroit T-1 described BARMINE as a former political attache for the Soviet Embassy in Athens,</p>			
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